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SOVIET POSITION ON INF DEPLOYMENT REITERATED

LD201502 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] President Reagan has said at a news conference in Washington that the decision to start deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe remains unchanged. He made it clear that at the talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva the United States would continue to negotiate from its former positions. Commentary is by our observer Leonid Levchenko; this is what he writes:

So Washington doesn't intend to give up its dangerous plans to install new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Preparations for their deployment are in full swing, and there's evidence that the components of these weapons are already being delivered to the European Continent. However, the United States position at the talks in Geneva on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe boils down to an attempt to break in its favor the existing balance of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The so-called new proposals of the American Administration changed nothing in this respect.

It is now clear that Washington, while trying to look flexible, has merely been stalling at the talks. The message of this so-called flexibility is also clear, to negotiate in Geneva as usual on how many Soviet intermediate-range missiles should be reduced and how many new American first-strike missiles should be deployed in Europe on top of the nuclear potential NATO already has. The United States continues to object to taking into account British and French missiles and the aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons the United States has already stationed in Europe. In order to make its unrealistic position even more unacceptable for the Soviet Union, Washington has been talking of so-called global limits.

In comprehensible terms this means that the United States is going to deploy missiles not only in Europe but a certain part of them elsewhere, but again close to the Soviet Union's territory, which would be within reach of such weapons. It's not hard to guess whose territories are implied -- some Asian and Middle East countries whom Washington intends to use as hostages, just as it is going to use its West European allies as hostages of its insane policy aimed at achieving world supremacy at any cost.

The noisy campaign over the so-called new American proposals was launched by Washington to deceive the public, which is expressing alarm and protest over the dangerous consequence of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe. If American nuclear missiles appear on the European Continent, the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said, this will be a step hostile to the cause of peace in principle on the part of the United States leaders and officials of other NATO countries acting together with them.

U.S., SOVIET INF DELEGATIONS MEET 20 SEP

LD201244 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 20 TASS -- A plenary meeting has been held here today at the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

SOVIET, U.S. START DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD201139 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 20 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

REAGAN POSITION ON ARMS CONTROL ASSAILED

LD180848 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Undoubtedly alongside domestic problems an important role in next year's presidential elections will also be played by questions of international policy. This, above all, concerns the question of war and peace, but if the Democrats who intend running for the elections are only now beginning to speak on this subject, President Reagan and his administration have dwelt on international policy for a long time already. Commentator Georgiy Sturua recalls some of these statements and here is what he writes:

Speaking at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Ronald Reagan rightly noted that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. Meanwhile, at a Congressional hearing in 1981, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger asserted that the United States should step up its ability for waging a global war with the Soviet Union. In October 1981 the President himself said that people should not be afraid of nuclear warfare and he explained that it would be when you could have the exchange of tactical weapons between troops in the field without it bringing either one of the two powers to pushing the button. In plain English this means that nuclear warfare allegedly can be limited in scale and aftermath.

What objectives does the United States pose in a nuclear war? The 1982 defense guidance plan of the Pentagon answers this question by stressing that American nuclear forces must prevail. Colin Gray, chief consultant of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in 1980 resolutely discounted all doubts and declared that victory is possible in a nuclear war.

Let's return to President Reagan's speech at the United Nations. In it he reiterated that both the United States and he personally were committed to the idea of reducing nuclear weapons and to honest negotiations aimed at achieving this objective. Now we'll give his cabinet members the floor: In 1981 Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, aptly characterized the talks on arms control in the following manner: I think it's a sham, he said. The head of the American delegation at the talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, Paul Nitze, said in 1981 there could be serious arms control negotiations but only after we have built up our forces. But the discord between what the United States and the members of his administration are saying should not disorient you: If you want to know what the American Administration really thinks about war and peace, all you have to do is to consider its military budgets. The planned military spending for 5 years of $1.7 trillion speaks eloquently of its genuine attitude toward curbing the arms race and preventing a war.

MOSCOW MEETING OF SOVIET, U.S. SCIENTISTS ENDS

LD201800 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- A meeting of delegations of scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has ended here. The meeting was devoted to problems of international security and control over nuclear armaments. The delegation of Soviet scientists was headed by Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Yevgeniy Velikhov, the delegation of American scientists by Marvin L. Goldberger, president of California Institute of Technology.

The participants in the meeting discussed a number of problems linked with lessening the threat of a nuclear war, with termination of the arms race.

The Soviet scientists emphasised the acute and dangerous character of the international situation that developed as a result of actions of aggressive and adventurist circles of the West, the need of the active quest for mutually acceptable accords on the basis of equality and equal security of the parties.

Attention was drawn to the special danger of the sharp destabilisation of the military-political equilibrium as a result of the NATO's decision on deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The basis for the discussion of the problem of preventing militarisation of outer space were the Soviet draft treaty on prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the Earth, the decision of the Soviet leadership on unilateral moratorium on tests of anti-sputnik weapons, and also the proposal on liquidation of the existing anti-sputnik systems and prohibition of creation of new ones.

Questions of the freeze of nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively under relevant verification, prospects of substantial reductions of strategic armaments, problems of establishing nuclear-free zones, confidence-building measures were subjected to serious scientific analysis.

Soviet and American scientists expressed the unanimous opinion that the only way of ensuring strategic stability and international security is through attaining mutually acceptable accords on limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, development of mutually beneficial and equal cooperation in various spheres, including science.

In the course of the discussion Soviet and American scientists noted on the basis of their knowledge and experience, by analysing concrete problems, that there is no fatal inevitability of a nuclear catastrophe, that an end can and must be put to the arms race.

The participants in the meeting were received today by president of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov. He emphasised in the course of a talk that one of the most important tasks of the scientists is to search for mutually acceptable ways of lessening the danger of war, and to let the world public opinion know about these ways.

Space Weapons Ban Discussed

LD200952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] The fourth meeting of delegations of scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences is taking place in Moscow. Participants are concentrating on issues connected with the danger of deploying weapons in space. At the microphone is a member of the Soviet delegation, Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

Not only are orbital stations and shuttles flying about in space, but also an enormous number of satellites of the most varied designation, including communications satellites and navigation satellites. There is also a danger of a large-scale escalation in the use of space for military purposes. This danger is connected with the proposal made by President Reagan on 23 March this year, when he called upon the U.S. scientific-technical community, the specialists, to think and work on the creation of an anti-missile system based on new principles, including principles using powerful laser beams or atoms in space to destroy, for example, ballistic missiles being launched by a potential enemy. The development of work in this direction would undoubtedly go against the well-known agreement of 1972 banning and limiting antimissile weapons, if it leads to the creation of such antimissile systems. Apart from this, as detailed analysis carried out recently by our scientists, which we described at this meeting, has shown -- and we have discovered that American scientists' results are close to our conclusions -- all this shows that this would give rise to the possibility above all of destabilizing the situation in the direction of obtaining a first-strike potential.

PROCEEDINGS OF 37TH CEMA SESSION DOCUMENTED

Tikhonov Stresses Further Cooperation

PM201539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "New Stages of Socialist Economic Integration 37th CEMA Session Sitting"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct -- The 37th CEMA session sitting, at which the results of and the prospects for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries are being discussed, opened in the GDR capital yesterday.

It is being held at head of government level. Participating in the session's work are delegations headed by G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; To Huu, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government; N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR.

A Yugoslav delegation headed by B. Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, is participating in the sitting in accordance with an agreement betweeen CEMA and the SFRY Government.

By invitation representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the DRA, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Nicaragua, and Socialiast Ethiopia are participating in the session's work as observers.

Opening the sitting, W. Stoph warmly greeted the session participants on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers and also on E. Honecker's behalf.

It is a great honor for us, the speaker said, to host this important sitting of the CEMA supreme organ.

This session will discuss the far-reaching tasks of deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in strategically important spheres. The deepening of cooperation in resolving the tasks set by the fraternal parties in the sphere of saving materials and developing the production of foodstuffs occupies an important place in this.

We are sure that the 37th CEMA session sitting will contribute to the further strengthening of the economic potential of the countries united in CEMA, The broader utilization of the advantages of the socialist planned economy, and also the strengthening of the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion.

This is particularly topical in connection with the policy being pursued by imperialism's aggressive circles, which is directed against the world's peace-loving forces and against socialism above all.

The envisaged deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG and in other West European countries increases the danger of war. If these pernicious plans are not staved off, the lives and security of all peoples will be put in jeopardy.

In the struggle against this dangerous course the forces of peace and progress have a reliable mainstay in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. I am convinced that the CEMA countries will do everything to reliably ensure lasting peace.

The far-reaching tasks set by the fraternal parties of ensuring stable economic and social development can be resolved all the more effectively, the closer cooperation is with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. In this connection the better use of our countries' economic potentials strengthens the socialist community and promotes its dynamic development.

Allow me, dear comrades and friends, to wish all the delegations participating in the 37th CEMA session sitting successful work.

I declare the 37th CEMA session sitting open.

G. Weiss, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and GDR permanent representative at CEMA, delivered the Executive Committee report on CEMA's activity between the 36th and 37th session sittings.

N.V. Martynov, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Material and Technical Supply, delivered a report on broadening the CEMA countries' cooperation in the economical and rational use of fuel, energy, and raw material resources, including secondary resources, with regard to experience in that sphere.

N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity, reported on comprehensive cooperation measures to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the CEMA countries' populations.

At the plenary sitting the delegation heads began discussing the reports submitted.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

We have to discuss, N.A. Tikhonov said, the results of mutual cooperation during the period between the two sessions and to examine important questions connected with further strengthening the socialist community countries' economies. These questions are reflected in detail in the Executive Committee report. We agree with the assessments which it contains of the results of the fraternal countries' development and with the definition of the cooperation tasks which have to be resolved.

The Soviet side also shares the serious concern voiced in the report over the exacerbation of the international situation.

An in-depth analysis of the situation in the world and of the dangerous consequences of the Reagan administration's adventurist course leading to a sharp increase in tension was made in the recent statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Washington and its allies are seeking to achieve military superiority in order to impose their will on others and dominate the world. The unrestrained arms race, particularly for nuclear arms, is subordinate to just these aims. The world is witnessing an unprecedented hardening of the imperialist policy of forces and diktat -- a policy fraught with the danger of a new war and with the threat of a nuclear conflict.

At this crucial time for all mankind the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and all peace-loving forces see it as their chief task to frustrate imperialism's criminal designs, parry the threat of nuclear war, and return the world to the path of political and military detente. The fraternal socialist countries counter the policy of fueling international tension which the United States and other imperialist states are pursuing with a detailed program of peace and of depening trust and mutual understanding among countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union advocates reaching a mutually acceptable accord between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms and also on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. This possibility still exists. But the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe will create a new, more strained situation and will force us to take countermeasures to restore the military-strategic equilibrium on both a regional and global scale. The responsibility for this new twist to the arms race spiral lies entirely and completely with the leaders of the United States and other NATO countries.

The humane aims of Soviet foreign policy and the flexible and constructive approach to acute and complex international problems are convincngly evidenced by important Soviet peace initiatives. These meet with the understanding and support of everyone who wants to live in peace and who cares about the fate of mankind.

The policy of detente has a great store of vital strength. We are profoundly convinced of this. The final document adopted in Madrid, founded on the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, confirms this. It is a significant success for those forces which advocate mutual understanding and the settlement of problems at the negotiating table.

Upholding the cause of peace, the fraternal countries are also consistently resolving internal creative tasks. In the period between the CEMA sessions the community countries have advanced along the path of socialist and communist building and of fulfilling the plans of the current 5-year plan.

For Soviet people this was a period of strenuous work to realize the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions. Measures are being implemented to place the economy on an intensive development footing, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to improve economic management, and to strengthen state, planning, and labor discipline in every possible way. The country's national economy is developing stably and progressively. Social production efficiency is improving. It can already be said that in 1983 a higher pace of economic development and labor productivity growth will be ensured than on average during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The elaboration of the draft plan of the USSR's economic and social development for 1984 is now being completed. It is proposed to consolidate the positive trends in the national economy and ensure an improvement in its efficiency and a further rise in the Soviet people's living standards.

We also note with great satisfaction the successes of the fraternal countries and the socialist community as a whole in resolving the tasks advanced at our parties' congresses. At the same time much work will need to be done in order to conclude the 5-year plan successfully by making fuller use of the existing potential.

For this we must rely still more on mutual cooperation. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government attach paramount significance to improving the CEMA countries' political and economic cooperation.

The deepening of socialist integration finds expression in joint efforts to resolve major national economic problems such as the fuel and raw materials problem and that of supplying progressive equipment, technology, food, and consumer goods. Our mutual commodity turnover is also growing constantly. In 1982 it increased twice as fast as the CEMA countries' trade with other countries. During the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan, taking this year's expected results into account, the Soviet Union will have supplied the CEMA countries with 264 million metric tons of petroleum and petroleum products, 92 billion cubic meters of gas, 53 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 128 million metric tons of ferriferous raw materials, 19 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers and a large amount of modern equipment. This is a weighty contribution to their economies. Deliveries of machinery, equipment, chemical, and consumer goods from the fraternal countries have been of great significance for the USSR's national economy.

On the whole we evaluate positively the results of CEMA cooperation and activity during the period under review. At the same time certain questions of cooperation in the sphere of physical prodcution, science, and technology could be resolved more vigorously.

At past sessions we agreed on major measures to create and produce machinery and equipment to the standard of world models on the basis of making extensive use of industrial robots, microprocessor techniques, and microelectronics. Important agreements were signed. The CEMA Executive Committee and our countries' appropriate organs should take effective measures to accelerate work in this sphere. It is very important that the countries' obligations stemming from the agreements be fulfilled on schedule and in full.

There is also a need for the speediest formulation of mutual obligations for the participation of a number of countries in the production of heavy mining-stripping equipment, dump trucks with a carrying capacity of 180 metric tons, powerful bulldozers, excavators, pipe layers, and energy- and material-saving machinery and equipment. This will make it possible to concentrate efforts and material resources on the production of new equipment. Urgent measures should also be taken to increase the production and reciprocal deliveries of low-volume chemicals, including plant protection agents, textile treatments, high-quality dyes, and chemical additives.

Fuller use must be made of reserves for collaboration at enterprise level. We have adopted a decision to create at the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant a model facility for the production of motor vehicles using flexible technology. We are also counting on the participation of enterprises in CEMA countries in resolving this major national economic task. Opportunities for the broad use of flexible readjustable production facilities also exist in other sectors. CEMA organs should work out questions of all-round cooperation in this important sphere of scientific and technical progress.

In our opinion, it is also necessary to take urgent measures to improve the quality of products and goods subject to reciprocal deliveries. It is in our common interest to enhance the responsibility of suppliers and customers for the constant updating and improvement of output and to abolish completely the practice of delivering obsolete products.

Our countries are beginning to formulate the socioeconomic development prospects for 1986-1990 and the subsequent period. The coordination of state plans for the new 5-year period is an important constituent of this work.

In the course of coordinating the plans it is necessary to orient ourselves toward ensuring that cooperation still more actively influences the intensification of the CEMA countries' economies and the enhancement of the effectiveness of mutual ties. What is important is not only increasing volumes but also securing profound, qualitative improvement of our cooperation. It must be subordinated to a greater degree to resolving problems common to us all, such as retooling production, making rational use of resources, developing and assimilating new equipment and materials, raising output quality to the level of world models, and more fully satisfying the working people's needs for high-quality goods.

For the purpose of creating favorable opportunities to develop such cooperation in the Soviet Union, measures are being taken to extend the rights and enhance the interest of sector ministries and economic organizations, including for the development of direct collaborative ties with partners in the CEMA countries.

Earnest attention must be devoted to the well-founded nature of jointly planned measures and adopted pledges. They must be worked out with regard to the actual potential and mutual interests and be backed up in the plans by financial, material, and labor resources. Therefore, we intend to coordinate the USSR state plan with the other countries' plans in close association with elaborating the main directions of the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development for the long term.

We believe that, when agreeing on the volumes, structure, and proportions of reciprocal deliveries in the course of coordinating plans, our countries' planning and foreign trade organs should proceed from the need for more consistent observance of the principle of mutual advantage and the need to ensure the balanced nature of trade and payment relations. This is an important precondition for the dynamic growth of the community countries' economic ties. The grounds for such an approach do exist. They are, above all, the socialist countries' increased production potential for producing high-quality output, including for export.

The CEMA countries' interest in deliveries of energy sources and raw materials from the USSR is well known to us. We will make efforts to continue these deliveries in the future as far as we are able. Understandably, our ability largely depends on the extent to which the other CEMA countries are able to supply products which the USSR's national economy needs.

In the work on coordinating plans special attention must be devoted to ensuring scientific and technical progress in the national economy. It is necessary to take measures to combine the efforts of scientific research, planning and design, and production organizations in resolving the most important scientific problems, developing progressive equipment and technology and new structural materials, and utilizing them in production. It is also necessary to activate the exchange of progressive scientific and technical achievements and production experience and step up cooperation in the sphere of purchasing licenses.

Taking all these questions into account in the coordination of plans will promote the further growth of mutual economic ties and the fuller utilization of the potential that exists in the community and will accord with the interests of all the CEMA countries.

The Soviet side has made a careful study of the proposals submitted for the session's consideration on cooperation in the rational use of material resources, and it agrees to approve them. Here is a major reserve for resolving the fuel and raw materials problem in our community. Experience of recent years shows the highly effective nature of the measures being taken to save resources.

Thus, the USSR has saved a considerable amount of electricity and rolled ferrous metals during the current 5-year plan, and this has been achieved with minimal capital expenditure. Other CEMA countries are also working on similar tasks. We have every opportunity to cooperate more widely in developing and using resource-saving equipment and technology and in the economical consumption of material resources. Those proposals whose realization can ensure a quick practical return are of the greatest interest. CEMA organs must select them and organize the drafting of corresponding agreements. In addition to measures which will be implemented in the next few years, it is also useful to have a long-term cooperation program through the year 2000. The Soviet side supports the proposal to draw it up.

We also agree to approve the comprehensive measures submitted for the session's consideration on cooperation in resolving our common task of further improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population. At the same time it would be possible to entrust CEMA organs with providing for cooperation to be extended in eliminating losses of agricultural produce and developing industrial feed production. They should also devote more attention to the mutual study and most rapid introduction of progressive experience in arable farming and livestock raising and to the use of industrial technologies in agriculture and the food industry.

The Soviet Union invariably pursues a policy of developing economic relations with all states which are prepared to cooperate with us on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis and which do not try to use these ties as a means of political pressure. In our economic ties with developed capitalist countries we will continue to be guided strictly by the principles set forth in the CSCE Final Act adopted in Helsinki in 1975. This policy accords with the interests of the cause of peace and is based on the actual requirements of world development. And this is its strength.

At the same time we all see what pathological persistence is being displayed by the present American Administration in order to use international trade for political pressure on the socialist countries. Washington is stubbornly imposing its policy of undermining economic ties with our countries on its NATO allies. Of course, we cannot disregard this.

Our community possesses everything it needs to ensure its technical and economic invulnerability through collective efforts. In recent years the Soviet Union has organized the production of many products of the chemical, metallurgical, and machine-building industries which used to be purchased from the United States and countries that support the American leadership's discriminatory actions. Additional targets have been set in this sphere for the period 1984-1990. It would be useful to draft specific proposals for the CEMA countries to implement measures to organize the joint production of a number of machines, equipment, and materials on sales of which the West imposes restrictions.

The Soviet Union, like all the fraternal countries, considers it especially important to expand cooperation with the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and consistently supports their policy of strengthening their scientific, technical, and production potential, their economic independence, and their national sovereignty.

Close, friendly ties unite us with countries which are building socialism or have chosen a socialist orientation. Projects of very great national economic significance have been or are being constructed in Laos, Angola, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Mozambique, and Ethiopia with the economic and technical assistance of the USSR and other CEMA countries. We also readily share with them experience of economic building. Their efforts in the socialist transformation of the economy and social life will continue to meet with our effective support.

The Soviet Union, like all the socialist countries, evaluates highly the Nonaligned Movement's contribution to the struggle for peace, against the arms race, for the prevention of nuclear war, for the national independence of oppressed peoples, and against neocolonialism and racism. We support the nonaligned countries' progressive demands for the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair, equitable, and democratic basis.

Our countries share the concern at the present international situation, including the state of economic ties, expressed in the Delhi appeal of heads of nonaligned states and in the messages of Mrs Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Soviet Union and all the socialist countries place all their political authority and economic might at the service of the cause of peace and social progress.

To conclude his speech, N. A. Tikhonov voiced confidence that the session's work will help to further strengthen the community countries' unity and cohesion and develop socialist economic integration in the interests of the fraternal peoples and for the good of peace and progress.

The 37th CEMA session sitting is continuing its work.

More on Tikhonov, Honecker Remarks

PM211007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th meeting of the CEMA session, the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, and Council of Ministers held a reception. Present at it were heads and members of delegations from the CEMA member-countries, including the Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as delegations from Yugoslavia and countries taking part in the work of the session as observers. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other leaders of the republic were present.

Speaking at the reception, Erich Honecker cordially greeted those present and noted that the results of the 37th meeting of the CEMA session will give fresh impetus to the development of socialist economic integration and to consolidating the unity and cohesion of countries united by CEMA.

The current meeting, he noted, is evidence that the CEMA member countries are raising their close cooperation to the level corresponding to the requirements of socialist and communist construction in the 1980's, which makes these countries invulnerable to any attempts at blackmail undertaken by imperialism.

The GDR sees the indestructible fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm adherence to the socialist community as a reliable guarantee for the successful implementation of its policy in all areas. In this respect we are guided by systematic integration of our scientific and production potential with the national economies of the fraternal countries. The long-term program and agreements have justified themselves both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis. I would like to use as an example the program for production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR to 1990 and similar agreements with other CEMA countries, as well as the long-term target cooperation programs within the CEMA framework.

We attribute particular significance to the further implementation of socialist economic integration and to the unified economic strategy of our countries, and to increasingly efficient coordination of economic policy. We are convinced that the forthcoming economic conference of CEMA member countries at summit level will open up far-reaching prospects for fruitful multilateral cooperation. The course of imperialism, first and foremost of the United States of America, toward confrontation and the arms race, the speaker continued, is poisoning the international situation. It is fraught with the danger of the self-destruction of mankind in nuclear war. The deployment planned by NATO of new first-strike U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe would be a step with extremely serious consequences.

Acting with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the GDR is striving with all its strength to prevent such a development. We wholly and completely support the evaluation and conclusions contained in Comrade Andropov's recent statement. This statement has once again confirmed to the whole world that the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is unswervingly directed at the preservation of peace and ensuring the security and cooperation of peoples.

After this, a speech was made by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. On behalf of all the heads and members of delegations participating in the 37th meeting of the CEMA session, he expressed deep gratitude to the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, Comrade Honecker personally, and the GDR Government for the great attention given to the work of the session.

I think, said the head of the Soviet Government, that we can be satisfied with the results of the CEMA session that has been held. Our work took place in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding and was distinguished by the constructive approach and creative quests for effective solutions to urgent problems. We are unanimous in our assessment of what we have achieved and what remains to be done for further deepening mutually-advantageous cooperation in the interests of strengthening the economic might and further raising the standard of living of the people of the countries of the socialist community.

We shall cope with these tasks in spite of the policy of economic pressure and blackmail being conducted with regard to the CEMA member-countries by U.S. leaders and their NATO allies. We shall continue to strengthen our cooperation, our unity. In this lies the guarantee of successful socioeconomic development of each of our countries and of the community as a whole. A substantial result of our joint work was the completion of preparations for the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at the summit level.

We are convinced, said Comrade Tikhonov, that the forthcoming conference will lead to greater efficiency in cooperation between the fraternal states, will allow our economic integration to be raised to a qualitatively new level and be made even deeper, more all-embracing and effective, and will allow the strengthening of the national economies of the countries to be reliably secured.

The policy of our fraternal parties and states is a policy of peace and creativity. It is close and comprehensible to the peoples of the world. The entire foreign policy activity of the countries of the socialist community, said Comrade Tikhonov in conclusion, is a most important contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, for preserving detente, and for preventing a new round of the arms race.

The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CEMA Premiers on Arms Race

PM211103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

["Statement by the Heads of Government of Member-States of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance"]

[Text] The heads of government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, having assembled for a regular session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to discuss current tasks of mutual economic cooperation, find it necessary in the present tense international situation to express the concern of their states with the danger of the further drastic intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race.

Already now the arms race is acquiring an unprecedented scope. The United States and some of its allies do not even conceal that by their actions they are pursuing the attainment of military superiority.

Steps are being taken directed at further aggravating political confrontation. The positions of the military-industrial complex, of the most reactionary militaristic forces are being strengthened, and military psychosis is being fanned up.

A special danger is created by the intentions to commence in the nearest future the practical deployment of new American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries.

That is why the heads of government call on the governments of all states of Europe and the world in order to draw their attention to baleful consequences of the continuation of this course. The undermining of European and universal peace, the growth of the threat of nuclear catastrophe would seriously affect the economic and social condition of the whole of mankind and weigh down as a heavy burden on international economic relations.

Firstly, the new intensification of the arms race will entail a further substantial growth of the military spending of states and divert still greater material and intellectual resources to non-productive purposes, to the detriment of the living standards of people. It will still greater exacerbate the economic difficulties experienced by many countries of the world and create new obstacles on the road to solving them.

Secondly, this would bring about a growth of inflation and unemployment in many countries, thus negatively affecting the position of the working masses.

Thirdly, the intensification of the rates of the arms race will limit and reduce the possibilities of giving effective assistance to the developing countries where three quarters of mankind live. In their social and economic development they will encounter much greater obstacles than today. Such is the grim reality.

Fourthly, the further aggravation of international tension, the growth of the danger of nuclear war inevitably will have the most negative impact on the prospects of establishing a new international economic order, will worsen the deformation and instability of international economic relations to the detriment of the whole of mankind.

The heads of government state the readiness of their countries to cooperate with all states of Europe and the world, with all peaceloving forces with the aim of preventing a further escalation of the arms race.

This is the most important task of our time. That is why the broad mass movements for peace come out courageously, resolutely and consistently for eliminating the danger of nuclear war, for disarmament. All efforts should be subordinated to these aims. Only this road leads to the genuine flourishing of all peoples, of the whole of mankind.

The heads of government stress the urgency of the broad complex of proposals, directed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, at disarmament and detente, contained in the January 5, 1983, Prague Political Declaration of Warsaw Treaty member-states and the June 28, 1983, Moscow joint statement of the party and state leaders of seven socialist states. They declare that the policy of socialist countries has been and will be directed at the attainment of these aims. At the same time they are ready to study the proposals of other countries that accord with the interests of peace and the security of peoples.

The heads of government persistently call on the United States and other NATO member-countries to weigh most seriously the dangerous consequences that would be resultant of the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and to work for the attainment of an accord meeting the interests of peace in Europe and the whole world. Such an accord should provide for a renunciation of the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and a corresponding reduction of the existing medium-range nuclear weapons. Moreover, as proposed by the Soviet Union, the missiles subject to reduction will be liquidated. This accord should be based on the principle of equality and equal security, facilitate the stability of the military strategic situation and the balance of forces.

The heads of government express hope that the other European states too will facilitate the success of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

They are convinced that there still exists a possibility of reaching accord at the Geneva talks. But if agreement at the talks is not reached by the end of this year it is necessary for the talks aimed at achieving it to be continued in conditions of the renunciation by the United States and its NATO allies of the deadlines of deploying the new medium-range nuclear missiles which they themselves have set.

They also stressed that the readiness of the Soviet Union in such conditions to continue to observe its unilateral freeze on medium-range missiles deployed in the European part of its territory and to carry out the unilateral reduction of such weapons, started simultaneously with the introduction of the freeze, is an important contribution to the creation of preconditions for the successful completion of the talks.

Reason must triumph. The choice in favor of strengthening universal peace, security and the cooperation of peoples must be made.

Executive Committee Session

LD2023408 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held today to discuss matters connected with the organization of work to implement the decisions adopted at the 37th CEMA session. Also today there was a meeting of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Planning.

New Secretary-General Appointed

LD201959 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1744 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (TASS) -- Vyacheslav Sychev has been appointed CEMA secretary general at the 37th CEMA session.

He was born in December 1933. He is a doctor of technical science and a professor specializing in the field of energy. He studied at the Moscow Energy Institute and worked at scientific research establishments. He has been, among other things, deputy director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the All-Union Science and Technology Information Center of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Since November 1979 he has been deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Stoph Closes Session

LD201815 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 20 TASS -- All-round cooperation, expansion of links in production, science and technology remains the basis of consolidation of the positions of the CMEA member-countries in world economics. The course of deepening socialist economic integration, the progressive development of fraternal cooperation has been reaffirmed once again by the 37th meeting of the CMEA session, which was held in the capital of the GDR. The meeting was held at the level of heads of governments of the CMEA member-countries.

The meeting which discussed the results and prospects of development of cooperation, was marked by businesslike, constructive and comradely atmosphere, unanimity and mutual understanding on all questions.

A communique was adopted. It was decided that the next -- 38th meeting of the CMEA session is to be held in Havana in 1984.

The concluding speech was made by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, who emphasized that broad fruitful exchange of opinions on fundamental questions of fraternal cooperation of the CMEA member-countries would promote further deepening and expansion of socialist economic integration.

Tikhonov Returns to Moscow

LD202006 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- A Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR returned to Moscow from Berlin, the capital of the GDR, today. The delegation had taken part in the 37th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Communique Issued

PM202104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Communique on 37th Meeting of CEMA Session]

[Text] The lastest, 37th, CEMA session was held on 18-20 October in the capital of the GDR, Berlin. Taking part in the work of the session were delegations from the CEMA member-countries led by Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Lazar, premier of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; To Huu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Batonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the Government of Yugoslavia, a Yugoslav delegation led by Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also took part in the meeting.

Representatives from the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique and Socialist Ethiopia took part in the work of the session as invited observers.

A delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua took part in the session in connection with the ratification of the agreement on cooperation between CEMA and the Republic of Nicaragua.

The CEMA secretary, Faddeyev, and representatives of the CEMA committee and international economic organizations created by the socialist countries took part in the work of the session. Stoph, the head of the GDR delegation and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, chaired the session.

The session examined a report from the Executive Committee on the work of CEMA. It was noted that during the period since the 36th sitting of CEMA, the CEMA member-states had carried out intensive work toward fulfilling the tasks of the current 5-year plan and toward solving the problems that arise. A new step was made in socioeconomic development. In spite of the deteriorating external conditions and a rise in the costs of producing raw materials and power, a further growth in the national income was achieved. The production in industry, particularly in the branches which contribute to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and in agriculture has grown. The welfare of the working people has been rising.

In the area of cooperation between the CEMA member-states, the orientation toward the solution of the most important problems of foremost significance to the development of the national economies, and the provision of material resources to them, has strengthened. Mutual trade has been growing more rapidly than the general goods turnover of the CEMA member-states. On the whole, the signing of agreements on the questions envisaged in long-term special purpose cooperation programs has been completed. Work is being conducted on the implementation of large-scale agreements aimed at accelerating technical progress which, primarily, concern resource-saving technology, radio-electronic products, industrial robots and chemical production.

At the same time there exist significant reserves for further intensifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CEMA member-states. The session approved the work of the Executive Committee and the other CEMA organs regarding the organization of cooperation.

Measures were outlined for the further concentration of the countries' efforts toward solving priority scientific-technical problems. The special significance of the measures being implemented by the countries to economize on material resources and of cooperation in this sphere was also noted.

In the recent period, joint work has been carried out to create a number of efficient machines and pieces of equipment as well as progressive technological processes, and to master nontraditional sources of energy. With the aim of more fully using reserves in this sphere, the session of the council discussed and approved the basic directions for broadening cooperation among the CEMA countries in the thrifty and rational use of fuel-energy and raw material resources, including secondary ones. Development of cooperation is envisaged in the production of equipment to save energy and resources, the expansion of production of semiconductor equipment, instruments, and apparatus for the control and automatic regulation of the use of energy, the reduction of nonproductive losses, and the expansion of reciprocal information about advanced experience with the aim of introducing it as rapidly as possible in the national economy.

Along with the measures that are to be implemented in the next few years and in the next 5-year period, it has been declared essential to elaborate within the CEMA organs a program for cooperation in this field to the year 2000.

Taking account of the primary importance of developing the agro-industrial complex's branches in order to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population of the CEMA member-countries, the session approved integrated measures on cooperation in this sphere. These measures supplement the long-term special purpose program adopted earlier on cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. A deepening cooperation is envisaged in increasing the production and reciprocal deliveries of vegetables and fruit, the development of industrial fish breeding, and the use of genetic funds. Measures have been defined for cooperation in equipping agriculture and food industry with advanced equipment, in the fuller and more rational use of agricultural raw material, and in the creation and introduction of advanced technology into these industries. It was also deemed essential to coordinate measures among the interested CEMA member-countries for the economic stimulation of agricultural production in the interest of increasing reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs.

During the coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA member-countries for 1986-1990, the session charged the council's organs with ensuring the implementation of the measures that have been approved for cooperation in the sphere of economizing resources and improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population.

The successful development of cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia, and the stability of their economic links with Finland were also noted.

The session stressed the great importance of the foreign policy initiatives put forward in 1983 in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states and in the joint statement by the leading party and state figures of the socialist countries in Moscow. The resolve of the CEMA member-countries not to weaken their efforts aimed at improving the international, political and economic relations was confirmed.

A positive evaluation was given of the results of the Madrid meeting. Such results create new opportunities for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, including economic cooperation, among states in the interests of strengthening peace throughout the world and on the European Continent.

The heads of the CEMA member countries' delegations resolutely reject the imperialist circles' course toward the further exacerbation of international tension and toward undermining normal international political and economic relations.

The heads of the delegations of the CEMA member-countries confirmed the invariability of their countries' stance on the development of trade and economic relations with all states ready to cooperate on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis, irrespective of the level of economic development or the socioeconomic system. At the same time, the importance of deepening mutually advantageous economic cooperation within the framework of CEMA for an accelerated development of production and reciprocal supplies of products, whose importation has been rendered difficult because of the policy of discrimination being pursued by some capitalist countries against the CEMA member-countries in trade and economic relations, was stressed.

The further expansion and deepening of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the CEMA and the developing countries was noted.

The CEMA member-countries emphasized the great significance of the mutual relationship between disarmament and development. They expressed satisfaction at the fact that their position on this matter coincides with the position of countries in the Nonaligned Movement. They also expressed their resolve to struggle together with the nonaligned countries to stop the arms race and to move toward disarmament in order that the funds thus released would be used for the solution of many economic problems being encountered by the countries of the world, including the developing ones. Together with the nonaligned countries they resolutely condemn all forms of economic aggression and attempts to use economic relations as a means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of states. They support the progressive demands of the developing countries for a restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and the establishment of a just international economic order. This would include an early start to global talks in the UN on the most topical world economic problems in accordance with the decisions of the UN General Assembly.

The CEMA member-countries expressed readiness to act jointly with the developing and nonaligned countries and with all states to achieve these aims.

The council session appointed Comrade Sychev to be secretary of the CEMA. The council released Comrade Faddeyev from his duties as secretary of the council at his request in connection with his retirement on pension and expressed gratitude to him for long and fruitful work in the CEMA.

The session meeting passed in an atmosphere of unanimity, fraternal friendship, and full mutual understanding.

PARTICIPANTS IN DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING NOTED

LD201338 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 20 TASS -- An extraordinary meeting of the Defense Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has opened here today. The meeting is being held under the chairmanship of GDR National Defense Minister, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann.

Taking part in the meeting are: Defence Minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov; Defence Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, General of the Army Lajos Czinege; Deputy National Defence Minister of the Polish People's Republic, Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, General of the Armour Florian Siwicki; National Defence Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, USSR Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov; National Defense Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, General of the Army Martin Dzur; and Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and Chief of Staff of the Joint Armed Forces, General of the Army Anatoliy Gribkov.

Ustinov Returns, Met by Romanov

LD211127 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, returned to Moscow from Berlin today after taking part in the work of the Defence Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states.

At the airport Dmitriy Ustinov was met by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM200940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Article by Academician O. Bogomolov, member of the International Economic Association Executive Committee: "World Economy -- Problems and Opportunities. What the International Economic Association Congress Showed"]

[Text] Economic life in the contemporary world is internationalized to a much greater degree than ever before. The extent of this internationalization is such that each country's future is in one way or another tied up with the normal development of international economic relations and the elimination of the conflicts and contradictions that undermine the world economy.

Many economic questions which today perturb people in various countries require the pooling of people's efforts for their solution. These questions put the coordination of national activity and the restructuring of the international economic order on democratic principles on the agenda of international life. The evolution of the problems of the supply of food, energy, and raw materials from national into global problems is one of the most eloquent proofs of the need for increasingly close cooperation between countries and peoples.

These questions were submitted to broad discussion at the latest congress of the International Economic Association, held recently in Madrid. The congress, attended by about 1,500 participatns from over 60 countries, was devoted to the subject: "Structural Improvements, Economic Interdependence, and World Development." This subject is highly consonant with the problems of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and the world and with the quest for ways to lessen the military threat from the West's aggressive militaristic circles that is hanging over mankind.

Socialist -- including Soviet -- science sees the internationalization and interdependence of economic life as one of the main paths for the development of productive forces and the strengthening of peace and cooperation between peoples. The socialist states advocate the broad, comprehensive development of economic intercourse between countries with different socioeconomic systems on the basis of equality, respect for national sovereignty, mutual advantage, and renunciation of discrimination; they advocate the consistent reorganization of international economic relations on just and democratic principles, proclaimed in the very first days of Soviet power. These principles are concretized in the Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and in CEMA's activity. It must be recalled that they are also reflected in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and in many UN resolutions.

Nevertheless, alarming political conclusions are frequently drawn in the West from the fact of economic interdependence. Many politicians completely fail to connect the intensification of this interdependence with the need to consolidate the national sovereignty and recognize the equality of all states in the world and with the further democratization of international relations. On the contrary, they rely on the use of force in these relations and on the preservation of the economic exploitation of developing states in forms which are more refined than ever before. The policy of "beggar your neighbor" is being implemented increasingly often in order to retain advantages. Hence the de facto rejection of the concept of the new international economic order by certain influential circles in the West.

On the whole, the discussion at the congress showed that the objective logic of the development of the international division of labor cannot be subjugated with impunity to the logic of military-political competition while turning the world market into an arena of trade expansion and economic wars. A number of statements also noted that the repeated attempts to isolate socialism in the world economy, surround the socialist states by a technological cordon, and subject them to a credit blockade have, in the final analysis, proved unsuccessful precisely because of their incompatibility with objective economic laws.

The socialist countries' share of the world's industrial output is already over one-third. The developing states now account for about 9 percent of world industrial output.

The postwar years have been substantial changes in the correlation between the economic and export potentials of the United States, West Europe, and Japan. Consequently, the monocentrism of the world capitalist economy in the first postwar years has yielded to competition between these three centers of the Western world, comparable in terms of their economic strength.

The world economy, whose membership now includes 160 independent states, is becoming increasingly polycentric. The very fact of the simultaneous interaction of so many states and economic forces (something that did not exist in the past) is in itself an important structural change in the world economy.

The most striking changes are occurring in the sphere of science and technology, with their consequences in the world economy. Electronics, new materials, nuclear power, robots and manipulators, space technology and jet-propelled aircraft, highly sensitive and superaccurate control and measuring instruments, biotechnology -- all these and other types of science-intensive technology are revolutionizing production and creating enormous opportunities for the growth of people's prosperity.

There is a natural striving to make scientific and technical progress the universal property of mankind. Nevertheless, in the nonsocialist part of the world there is still unilateral appropriation of the main results of scientific and technical progress by a few Western countries.

The world economy's infrastructure -- transport, communications, data processing, storage, finances, and so on -- is developing there in far from the best way. Structural developments in this sphere lead to the increasing concentration of this infrastructure in the hands of transnational corporations which acquire enormous power over both production and consumption. At present these corporations control over one-third of world trade and sell more than 70 percent of raw materials and a considerable proportion of finished products exported by developing countries.

It was noted at the congress that mankind has come face to face with an explosively dangerous mixture of national and international crisis factors, threatening unprecedented upheavals. The army of unemployed in the industrially developed countries of the West already numbers 33 millions, or about 10 percent of the work force.

The cyclical crises of the capitalist economy have become intertwined with structural crises. The economic recession in the leading capitalist countries has spread to international trade, where annual growth in turnover fell from 6.5 percent in 1976-79 to 1.5 percent in 1980, and to zero or negative values in 1981-83. The 1982 volume of international trade corresponded to that of 1979.

The process of inflation has spread across national borders and taken hold of all world trade. The change in price proportions has aggravated the balance of payments crisis in most developing states and many Western countries and has intensified the instability of the entire world currency and credits system.

Nonrenewable natural resources are being plundered and the planet's biological riches squandered not so much under the influence of powerful technology and the huge scale of industrial production, but as a result of the unchecked activity and egotism of transnational corporations and national companies eager for profit. The interests of future generations are being sacrificed for the sake of today's benefit. And the threat of environmental destruction is multiplied by the unrestrained arms race, whipped up by the aggressive circles of imperialism, and the United States first and foremost.

The present crisis, the most far-reaching since the war, originated in the developed capitalist countries, but its effect has been most painful on the developing countries. There has been a sharp fall in their economic growth rates, while the number of unemployed or partially employed people in those countries has reached 400-500 million, which is almost one-third of the population capable of working. This is coupled with the fact that the per capita national income there is between 7 and 40 times less than in the developed capitalist countries.

The deepening conflict between Western industrial countries and the developing world is one of the most acute contradictions in the world economy. The main benefits of modern civilization and technological progress accrue to the leading capitalist states while their costs fall largely upon the shoulders of peoples in economically underdeveloped countries. The Western industrial powers, for example, have to a considerable extent made good their losses arising from higher raw materials prices by giving the developing countries high-interest credits financed by petrodollars invested in Western banks and by artificially inflating the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar.

During the congress discussion, attention was drawn to the fact that the conflict nature of the world economy's development is to a large extent determined by the stepping up of the arms race and the increasing involvement of developing states in it. The incompatibility between the arms race and the normal functioning of the world economy has never before been manifested so obviously. The annual military expenditure in the whole world is approximately equal to the total foreign debt accumulated over a number of years by the developing states. The arms race means a gigantic diversion of the most valuable material and intellectual resources from productive utilization.

Representatives of socialist countries noted the adventurist nature of the calculation by imperialist circles, above all the United States, on using the arms race, trade sanctions, and embargos as a means to economically exhaust the socialist countries. In practical terms, this leads to fanning up an explosively dangerous situation which could prove to be fatal for all mankind. Furthermore, by virtue of the economic interdependence in the contemporary world, one cannot undermine the existing system of relations with the socialist countries with impunity and without risking losses.

It was natural that discovering the causes of the alarming development of global economic processes and seeking ways out of the existing situation should be one of the main directions for the congress' work. The representatives of bourgeois public thought spoke of the need to adapt national economies to the changed world economic situation, pinning their hopes on the greater freedom of market forces, the opportunities provided by scientific and technical progress, and the fact that, in overcoming the crisis, the U.S. economy will draw in its wake the other countries that are experiencing it.

Nevertheless, they carefully sidestepped the most essential thing, namely the fact that exploitative relations, the unchecked and egotistic behavior of capitalist states and transnational corporations, and the arms race pursued by them are to blame, above all else, for the crisis.

The state of affairs in the socialist world and its constructive foreign and domestic economic policy exert a beneficial influence on world economic ties and set an example for the solution of many difficult problems.

The socialist countries have no interest in worldwide economic chaos. On the contrary, they have an interest in stability in the world economy and in mutually advantageous economic relations between all states, regardless of their social system. These are the positions from which they proceed in participating in the world economy and cooperating in the solution of its difficult problems. It is time to admit that any viable world economic system today is unthinkable without the constructive participation of the socialist countries and without taking into account their interests and experience in all spheres -- trade; industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation; and currency and financial relations.

It emerged from the congress discussions that the struggle for worldwide cooperation based on the principles of true equality and mutual advantage will continue in a world divided into two socioeconomic systems, a world that is also characterized by the existence of two groups of states differing in their level of development.

Integration within the CEMA framework, while raising the economic, scientific, and technical potential of its members, also expands opportunities for trade and economic links on a stable and long-term basis both with developing states and with those developed capitalist states which are prepared to cooperate on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. There are numerous facts which show that the foreign economic links of socialist countries emerge more and more as a stabilizing element in the world economy.

Despite all the differences of opinion voiced at the International Economic Association congress, it reaffirmed the need for a joint quest for optimal solutions to regulate the world community's economic life, create favorable conditions for trade exchanges, implement the urgent transformations in the structure of production and world trade, and utilize rationally all resources available to mankind.

These tasks are, of course, very complex, but at the same time realistic. Their solution requires in particular, as the foremost precondition, a peaceful situation on our planet, elimination of the military threat, and continuation and consolidation of the process of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

U.S., USSR STANCES IN UN GENERAL DEBATE DISCUSSED

PM190835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch under the rubric "At the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly": "Eliminating the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] New York -- The general political discussion at the 38th session of the UN general assembly has ended. It showed that the overwhelming majority of delegations are seriously concerned by the present state of affairs in the world.

The first vital necessity for all countries and peoples is to eliminate the nuclear threat and to avert, in the words of Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi, "hundreds of thousands of simultaneous Hiroshimas." There was probably not one speaker who would not have condemned the nuclear arms race and called for a reduction in the deadly arsenals. Many speakers said that the fundamental responsibility for creating a more secure world and for the fate of our civilization lies with the countries possessing nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union fully recognizes this responsibility. "We proceed on the basis that mankind is not doomed to destruction," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his statement. "There must and can be an end to the arms race. Mankind deserves better than to live in a world torn apart by conflicts, gasping for breath under the burden of deadly weapons." The Soviet Union's position, as expressed in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement, was met with approval at the United Nations. The statement, disseminated as an official document of this organization, was warmly supported by representatives from the fraternal countries and developing states.

The USSR's desire to achieve a decisive turn for the better in the international situation was reflected in concrete steps by Soviet diplomacy. The Soviet Union proposed that the General Assembly take effective steps to reduce nuclear arms and reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict arising. These proposals develop previous Soviet initiatives, such as the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the proposal for concluding a full and universal nuclear test ban treaty, and others.

The Soviet Union proposed that the question of "Condemning Nuclear War" be discussed as an important and urgent question. The draft declaration condemns such war as the most monstrous crime that can be committed against the peoples. The approval of the declaration at the session would substantially improve the political climate in the world and complicate the activities of those elaborating plans for the first use of nuclear weapons and propagandizing military and political concepts designed to substantiate the "legitimacy" of unleashing a nuclear war.

The second Soviet proposal on "Freezing Nuclear Arms" reinforces the first and logically develops it. The new initiative envisages a halt in the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals including all delivery means and munitions, a renunciation of the deployment of new forms and types of such arms, the introduction of a moratorium on all nuclear munition tests as well as on tests of new forms and types of delivery means, and a halt to the production of fissionable materials with the aim of creating nuclear munitions. All these steps must be implemented under effective control. The Soviet Union is prepared for the nuclear weapons freeze to be implemented first by the Soviet Union and the United States on a bilateral basis, as an example for the other nuclear states. The implementation of this proposal would make it possible to break the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race and would enhance the level of trust between the nuclear powers.

Also important is the third Soviet proposal, which envisages concluding a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space with respect to the earth. The implementation of this proposal would promote the use of space purely for peaceful purposes, in the interests and for the good of all people. Our country, as is well known, has assumed a unilateral commitment not to be the first to put such weapons into space so long as other states refrain from putting antisatellite weapons into space.

The new Soviet initiatives are a logical expression of the Soviet Union's principled foreign policy line. They have been met with profound interest by the world community and have been included on the agenda for the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

The United States reacted completely differently to the world community's demand expressed in a number of resolutions. President Reagan's speech during the general political discussion essentially contained only a vague promise to show "flexibility" at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. This "flexibility" boils down to a proposal to agree only on how many Soviet medium-range missiles are to be reduced and how many U.S. missiles are to be deployed in Europe in addition to NATO's present nuclear arsenal.

The United States continues to refuse to count the British and French nuclear potential, when calculating the balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and continues to insist on the "right" to deploy in West Europe its Pershings and cruise missiles, which are capable of hitting targets on the Soviet Union's territory.

R. Reagan's new proposals bear as much relation to reducing the danger of nuclear war as the production and basing of the MX missiles -- the President's favorite brainchild -- due to reducing nuclear arms. Not for nothing did THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, which supports the administration, term these proposals a "tactical maneuver."

As usual, the President's speech consisted of the standard anti-Soviet fabrications with which the administration tries to justify the arms race, and rhetorical assertions of the United States', and particularly the present administration's "love of peace."

The President's rhetoric, however, only underlined more sharply the contradiction between the administration's words and deeds. Declaring that "the door to agreement is open, it is time for the Soviet Union to walk through it," the speaker turned toward the Soviet delegation. He was able to see that the place intended for the head of the Soviet delegation was empty. On the White House's prompting the State Department had not allowed the plane carrying the Soviet delegation to land at New York airfields.

This unprecedented act, crudely violating the agreement between the United Nations and the United States, and the President's approval for the public attacks on the United Nations by U.S. officials in no way accord with Reagan's promise to support "UN ideals." The U.S. President's speech was not, however, only an attempt to disinform the delegations. It was a signal for confrontation.

Most delegations rejected the line that Washington is imposing on the United Nations. The participants in the discussion stressed that in our tense time we do not need to exacerbate differences but to overcome them. To this end the United Nations must be strengthened in every way possible, and its prestige increased.

In the opinion of many countries' representatives, there is a need to increase the world organization's efficiency, strictly fulfill the UN Charter, and respect its decisions. Regrettably, this is far from always the case. A review of the history of Israeli aggression, Syrian Foreign Minister A. Khaddam stated, shows that it abounds in examples of all types of crimes and violations of the UN Charter and resolutions. The disregard of UN decisions, including Security Council resolutions, complicates the already dangerous situation in this region of the world.

Another graphic example of international lawlessness that has been going on for many years is the Pretoria regime's refusal to grant Namibia independence and to put an end to the policy of apartheid. The South African Government has essentially set itself against the world community. Representatives of many states demanded that serious steps, including sanctions, be taken against the Pretoria regime, and that aid be given to the "frontline" states.

During the debates much attention was devoted to the situation in Central America, where the Washington administration is trying to undermine the national liberation movement, and is continuing its blatant aggression against Nicaragua. The range of subversive actions against Nicaragua has recently been increasing. Missile-armed planes based on the territory of Costa Rica and Honduras are bombing Nicaraguan schools, homes, oil depots, and ports.

An attempt was made at the session to distract the delegations' attention from the essential problems and concentrate it on invented questions such as the "Afghan" or the "Kampuchean" question. Representatives from a number of states indicated in their speeches that such attempts only hamper a settlement to the situation around Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

After the general political discussion, work will be concentrated in the General Assembly committees, which will examine the questions included on the agenda.

INTERNATIONAL THEORETICAL CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

LD200959 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Havana October 20 TASS -- An international theoretical conference is being held here to discuss "contradictions between the USA and Latin America at the present stage." The conference was sponsored by the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW and the Communist Party of Cuba. It is attended by representatives of communist and workers parties as well as revolutionary and patriotic organizations of Latin America, the USA and Canada.

Opening the conference A. Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, sharply criticized the aggressive policy of the present U.S. Administration and said that the struggle for peace is the main task of all the progressive and revolutionary forces.

Speakers at the forum pointed out that the buildup of U.S. military presence in Central America and increased American aid to the puppet regimes of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador represent a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples, help escalate the aggression against the Nicaraguan revolution. They stressed that Washington's attempts to throttle the national liberation movement in the region by force of arms were doomed to failure.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS REBUTTED

LD201915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1812 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has held his latest press conference, at which he clearly showed that the administration he heads intends to continue its course of unrestrained militarism and crude interference in the internal affairs of other states. His unceremonious utterances plainly show the White House's utter contempt for the norms of international law and the provisions of the UN Charter.

Reagan openly proclaimed the CIA's "right" to prepare and implement diversionary actions to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua. "Covert operations are part of the work of the authorities," he declared. "A country which holds that its interests can best be ensured by carrying out covert activity has the right to such activity." Such statements testify to the treacherous nature of U. S. policy toward the states of Central America, and other regions. They call forth the righteous indignation of countries which have no wish to receive the patrimony of the United States.

The cynicism of such statements is underlined by the fact that Reagan has been at great pains to publicize the notorious "Program for Democracy and Public Diplomacy", which, as is known, is no more than a program for crude interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and for imposing upon them the thoroughly rotten American way of life.

The U. S. President stated directly that it is his aim to establish regimes abroad which are to Washington's liking, and he cited as an example the bloody South Korean regime.

At his press conference, Reagan again touched upon the issue of the U. S. Government's decision to begin, come what may, the deployment in West Europe of new American nuclear missiles. "We shall deploy them accordance with the schedule that has been worked out," Reagan said.

Thus, the President of the United States confirmed that, irrespective of the talks which are continuing in Geneva, the United States has already taken the decision to install its new missiles in West Europe and intends to implement it at any price. The President noted in this connection that the antimissile movement, which, as he admitted, encompasses the entire world, will not change Washington's position in this question.

Attempting to justify the unprecedented arms race being implemented by him, Reagan resorted to a blatant lie,claiming that allegedly in the last few years the United States "has unilaterally disarmed." Meanwhile, it is generally known that it is precisely the United States which was and remains the initiator of each new round in the arms race and which recently modernized its nuclear arsenal and developed a new generation of weapons of mass destruction now being put into production.

The process of militarization of the United States and the arms race are exerting a considerable negative influence on the country's social and economic programs. Plainly pursuing electoral aims, the President endeavored to embellish the United States' economic situation, and resorted to the well-loved device of distorting facts. The "figures" he adduced, however, diverge from the real facts about the state of the U. S. economy, which is undergoing one of its deepest crises of the past half-century.

'Cornered' Over Central America

LD210729 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 20 Oct 83

["A Forced Admission" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- News analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Several days have passed since the national commission headed by Henry Kissinger returned from a trip which took it to Central America, Nicaragua included. The commission was set up by a decision of the U.S. President, who together with the U.S. propaganda machine widely publicised it as evidence of the striving of the Washington administration for a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in the region. A few days have passed and two reports from Washington dispelled every doubt there could still be that the peacemaking rhetoric of the Reagan team is totally mendacious and serves one aim -- to provide a smokescreen for the escalating U.S. armed intervention in Central America, and win time for preparing a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua. And the U.S. President actually admitted that.

At a press conference in Washington he was driven into the corner by a question concerning the part played by the CIA in the armed operations of counter-revolutionary bands against Nicaragua.

President Reagan could not deny that his administration bore the entire responsibility for the criminal acts of sabotage that cannot be regarded in any other way than acts of aggression against an independent state -- acts which are at a basic variance with the United Nation's Charter and norms of international law. His awkward efforts to escape direct answers to the questions only confirmed that the White House and the CIA inspired and organised the undeclared war on Nicaragua. The U.S. President had to admit that covert operations were part of the activities of the government. To head off other demolishing questions he hurriedly added that is was impossible to keep the public informed of these activities.

The second report no less convincingly shows the hypocrisy and mendacity of the peacemaking rhetoric of official Washington. The case in point is a message of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. The message demands that the House reject a recently submitted amendment prohibiting covert aid to anti-Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary bands which consist chiefly of Somocistas.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the administration, which has already squandered scores of millions of dollars in aid to the counter-revolutionaries, intends to spend an additional 50 million dollars for the purpose.

What line of argumentation did Secretary Shultz choose to make his point? Without as much as a shade of embarassment he said that the cause of "peace and democracy" in Central America would suffer a set-back and chances for a negotiated settlement there would be practically destroyed, if Washington turned the tape on covert aid for its hirelings. Amidst clear indications that the undeclared war against Nicaragua is being scaled up, there is little doubt that the establishment of "peace and democracy" in the opinion of the American leadership means nothing else than fresh acts of sabotage against and armed intervention in sovereign countries which reject Washington diktat.

INF, Space Weapons Plans Scored

LD202035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] President Reagan has spoken at his latest press conference. It shows that the present U.S. Administration intends to continue a policy of militarism. Reagan stressed that the United States and its NATO partners intend to start deploying, according to schedule, new U.S. nuclear missile weapons -- cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles -- in West Europe.

Having recognized that demonstrations against these dangerous plans are taking place throughout the world, Reagan at the same expressed resolve to build up U.S. military might.

It follows from Reagan's address that Washington is stepping up efforts to transfer the arms race into space. He confirmed that in accordance with the President's instruction the United States is now conducting research into the development and creation of the latest weapons systems for their deployment in space.

I would add that in the next 5 years the United States intends to spend about $27 billion on this program.

5-YEAR 'SPACE MILITARIZATION' PROGRAM VIEWED

LD201027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct (TASS) -- An interdepartmental commission specially set up by President Reagan has presented a report to the White House with specific recommendations for the accelerated implementation of a 5-year program for developing new forms of weapons to be deployed in space. According to the recommendations of the group, which was headed by the defense secretary and the President's assistant for national security, it is planned to spend up to $27 billion for these purposes over the next 5 years.

The journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY writes in this connection that the report mainly stresses the development of new forms of space weapons, including a superpowerful laser weapon. It is planned to press ahead with testing at a test ground in Nevada while simultaneously developing power generators which would be able to serve several laser installations at the same time. These installations would be in artificial earth satellites. Altogether, the implementation of the program for the militarization of space will cost the U.S. taxpayers $95 billion by the year 2000. This year alone, the Pentagon is spending $9 billion for these purposes, considerably more than is being allocated for the peaceful study of peace.

According to the CBS Television company, there are already about 100 U.S. military satellites in earth orbit and their number is steadily increasing. Furthermore, the U.S. Air Force speaks openly about the task of achieving "supremacy in space" and the need to "destroy the enemy's space systems." "Near-earth space is now becoming a theatre of military operations," says CBS, commenting on the plans of the military.

G. Keyworth, the President's adviser on scientific matters, reported in an interview in the WASHINGTON TIMES that "by the end of the present decade, the United States will be able to demonstrate its capability of using space for military purposes." About 10,000 of the most highly-qualified scientists and spcialists, according to him, will be involved in the development of space weapons.

The broad-scale program for the militarization of space, which the Reagan administration has initiated, said R. Garvin, a well-known American physicist, is "an attempt to give the United States a first-strike potential." The program is crazy, he stressed.

'BLACK' DEEDS OF 'FUEHRER'S HEIR' REAGAN SHOWN

PM191558 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 Second Edition p 5

[A. Leontyev "Lampoon": "Black Smoke from the White House"]

[Text] It was a long time ago -- in 1814. Storming into Washington, the British -- ancestors of the United States' most loyal allies today -- decided to set fire to the President's residence. They almost succeeded. After their departure, the charred walls were covered with a thick layer of white paint. This was enough for the residence to be called the White House. White outside but not inside. The blackest business has often been conducted in the offices and rooms of the house. But perhaps never so black as under the current administration.

After World War II, which carried off more than 50 million people, and after the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, what else, one might wonder, could be devised. But something has been devised: "limited" and "global" nuclear wars, which the President's advisers discuss with the equanimity of cannibals, repeating the "reassuring" argument that a nuclear conflict will not destroy all mankind, but just between 500 million and 1.5 billion people. The transformation of West Europe into a "Euroshima," for which purpose the latest lethal missiles are being prepared for deployment there. Neutron weapons and new chemical weapons. The extension of war into space. And much more.

In an attempt to somehow justify their adopted course of war preparations, the new aspirants to world domination -- in that sense too the heirs of the raving fuehrer -- excel in slander against the Soviet Union and resort virtually to foul-mouthed abuse alternating with hypocritical homilies about morality and human rights, with the White House incumbent himself setting the tone.

If we are to believe Reagan, America is ruled by "the most noble," "the most magnamious," and "the most philanthropic" gentlemen. But there is no mention of the fact that each of these gentlemen possesses heaps of dollars in his bank account, acquired from the drudgery of modern-day slaves, taken from widows and orphans, and collected from the corpses of soldiers who have perished in the dirty wars and criminal adventures of the United States.

Eight of the 13 members of the current U.S. Administration have fortunes in excess of $1 million, and the others are close to being millionaires. At the same time there are 20 million completely or partially unemployed people in the country and almost 35 million Americans, it is officially admitted, live in poverty. Around 44 million are half-starving and 23 million are completely illiterate. And after that, the Washington rulers still have the nerve to say that Americans have "equal rights and opportunities," that in their country wolves and sheep graze peacefully in the same flock, and that all other peoples should -- for their own "good" -- transfer to being under "American leadership."

There is no mention of the fact that since World War II these "philanthropic" gentlemen together with their bloc allies have already killed around 25 million Vietnamese, Koreans, Algerians, and Arabs...and still they are not content -- they continue the bloody intervention in Lebanon and the undeclared dirty wars in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, and are killing thousands more peaceful inhabitants, including women and children. The inspirer of the "crusade" against socialism -- Reagan -- said bluntly: It is better for children to die with faith in God than to grow up as atheists; the same thing is recommended for adults -- better dead than red.

As for Soviet people, Reagan paints them in the blackest colors, without bothering about proof. They are "brutal people who set human rights and the value of human life at nothing." And this is said of a people which during the last war shielded the whole world from enormous danger and at the cost of tremendous sacrifices delivered it from fascist servitude! This is said of the great country which even today spares neither efforts nor funds to deliver mankind from nuclear catastrophe and guarantee it the most basic right -- the right to life! In America, renowned for its ignorance, many people know very little about our country, but the President should know.

It might be possible to ignore Reagan's irresponsible statements and theatrical gestures, if he were simply an actor wanting to show off and make an impression. But he is the President of the largest capitalist power. And it does not become him to take part in anti-Soviet extravaganzas, still less to play the leading role.

The lying fabrications about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are accompanied by calls to put an end to communism and leave it on the "ash heap of history." The leaders of a country which has never really experienced what war is, talk with amazing levity about a new war, about a "first nuclear strike," about the alleged possibility of "gaining the upper hand" and of "being brilliantly victorious." It does not occur to them that this kind of rhetoric is extremely dangerous. There are more than enough gullible people in the United States, used to applauding every word of the television star. The British weekly OBSERVER, noting sympathies for Reagan in certain sections of the American public, quoted a member of the U.S. Congress as saying: "What frightens me is his current popularity -- he could declare a nuclear war and everybody would exclaim: How marvellous, Mr President!"

Wide use is made of the numerous maneuvers and exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces to kindle enmity and hatred toward our country. During the American forces' exercises in West Germany the tasks involved in mass burials are rehearsed. Who might kill them? The Russians, of course, who else! Large-scale maneuvers are under way in Central America. Who is threatening it? It seems it is the Russians again, who are allegedly about to invade Honduras and seize El Salvador and Nicaragua. The Russians, as the White House assures people, wish to devour West Europe, Japan, Kampuchea, the whole of the Near East, and if they succeed, Chad and the whole of the rest of Africa, and of course the United States.

Karl Marx, in his time, pointed up the deceitfulness and hypocrisy of such methods. Castigating the bourgeois legislators, Marx noted that they are like people who when they "kill a beast, before skinning it, assure it most earnestly that it was the Russians who caused it harm, that it is a Russian knife killing it, and that consequently all revenge must be directed against the Russians."

With the White House's knowledge, Pentagon officials and the CIA are increasingly frequently organizing flagrant provocations near our borders and sending spy planes into Soviet airspace, as was the case with the South Korean Boeing. Many people compare the Boeing provocation with setting fire to the Reichstag, and obviously this is not without foundation: It was used to mount a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign and fan war hysteria.

And what can we call the creation in the U.S. Army and Navy of special subunits and even units made up of servicemen in disguise, if not provocation. They take part in special exercises. This is what one of these exercises was like recently: 1,200 soldiers marched along California's highways, dressed in Soviet military uniforms and carrying Soviet machine guns. They marched behind tanks similar to our T-72's. After the "battle" they dined in a mess room on whose walls red stars were painted, drank vodka from glasses on which angry "Russian bears" were depicted, and "tortured" the prisoners.... Then the valiant American troops, gathering their strength, went over to the counteroffensive. Judging by photographs from the exercise zone, published in the West German magazine QUICK, they had been ordered not merely to oust the Russians from American soil, but also to cross the ocean and then invade our country. So that the courageous Yankees did not lose their way, signposts were set up on the "territory of military operations" showing the distance to Moscow and Stalingrad, just as the Hitlerites had done on Soviet soil....

What can we say about this? It is easy to calculate the distance to Soviet cities. But somebody should remember how all the previous attempts to cover these distances have ended. As is known, by the end of the last war very different signposts appeared on Germany's roads. They showed the distance to the aggressor's lair.

...Once again black smoke is drifting out of the doors and windows of the White House. But this time it is much more sinister and dangerous. Dangerous for the whole of mankind and for the United States itself. There is no smoke without fire. But if Washington manages to unleash war, its fire will not spare America either. One American magazine estimated that if a mere 1-megaton bomb directly hit the White House, a 300-meter-wide by 60-meter-deep crater would be all that would be left of the President's residence.

Soviet people, unlike American politicians and generals, do not play with fire, or indulge in saber-rattling, threaten nobody, and foist their ways on nobody. The USSR wishes to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. But nobody must mistake our peaceableness for weakness. "It is time for everybody whom this affects to understand," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement stressed, "that we will be capable of ensuring the security of our country and the security of our friends and allies under any conditions."

Peace is necessary to all peoples equally, including the American people. It would be in the interests of all mankind to put an end to militarist, anti-Soviet extravaganzas on the White House stage and avert the nuclear catastrophe which is what U.S. policy, dictated by the American military-industrial complex, is bringing. A Czechoslovak woman put it well when she remarked in a letter to the U.S. President: "Our earth is not for acting or moviemaking. We must live, not die, on earth.... So take part in organizing life, not death, for people. And begin dialogue with the Soviet Union."

Good advice. But will it be heeded?...

'THREATS' AGAINST SOVIET OLYMPIC TEAM DEPICTED

PM191158 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 83 Morning Edition

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "The Olympic Games Belong to the Whole World"]

[Text] Washington -- On Mount Olympus near Athens on 2 May next year the flame of the next summer games will be lighted. Six days later it will be flown to New York, where the grandson of Jim Thorpe and the grandaughter of Jesse Owens, local heroes of past Olympics, will head the relay of runners carrying the sacred flame. Its 19,000-km route is laid out to pass through all 48 of the country's coterminous states. And the inhabitants of the two other territories making up the United States -- the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska -- will not miss out on the festival. As soon as the "flame relay" reaches the Pacific seaboard two additional torches will be lighted from the Olympic flame and chartered aircraft will dispatch them to America's outskirts.

The high priest of the traditional ceremony has already been appointed -- Dick (Bouner), a 35-year-old American Telephone and Telegraph corporation employee. The roads along which those entrusted with delivering the flame to Los Angeles will run virtually non-stop (22 hours a day) are being improved. Ten thousand torches have been ordered for them. When the relay is over, however, these will become the souvenirs not of those who carried them across the United States, but of rich patrons: Like everything else concerning the Los Angeles games, the route of the Olympic flame ... is being sold. Through this the Olympic organizers hope to gain $30 million in revenue.

In short, virtually everything has been thought of except one thing: how to guard the flame from accidental extinction. Until now there has only been one such occurrence in the less than century-long history of the modern Olympics, and it happened before this writer's very eyes. In Montreal in 1976, because of wet weather, the flame burning over the main stadium went out, and it was necessary to urgently resort to the backup flame kept in a special van.

This event was considered a freak and put down to a whim of nature. But today the Olympic flame, or rather what it symbolizes, is threatened by powers many times more perfidious and mighty.

I have in mind the attempts by certain circles in the United States to create intolerable conditions for the USSR delegation at the coming games. The legislative assembly of the state of California, on whose territory the 1984 Olympics will be held, is calling on the White House not to allow our sportsmen into Los Angeles next summer. Several local papers, including THE IMTES, published in the coming Olympics' host city, are also fomenting matters. THE TIMES suddenly remembered the dictum of George Orwell, author of a malicious anti-Soviet opus, quoting of which has become virtually de rigueur for dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries: "The Olympics are war without the shooting." Finally, in Los Angeles the other day a group of businessmen turned up who had composed a petition demanding that an "iron curtain" be lowered before the USSR representatives. They have set up a committee under the remarkable name of "Ban the Soviet Union." Just so, no less than that... In an interview with the WASHINGTON TIMES, one of the newspapers that are especially zealous in whipping up hatred of our country, a representative of these arrogant people threatened: If, as he put it, the Soviet sportsmen do not voluntarily refuse to travel to Los Angeles, then this will lead to "act of violence against them and totally innocent spectators." Such a threat may perhaps not seem exceptional to a local inhabitant used to seeing plenty of blood flowing in America (and not only on the screens), but everyone else will at least be shaken by such statements.

The South Korean plane incident is taken as the pretext for the latest anti-Soviet campaign sheltering under the Olympic flag. As we can see, that most sophisticated of provocations, organized by the American special services with Washington's knowledge and blessing, is being used not only to whip up the arms race and aggravate the international situation, but also to undermine the Olympic movement.

The hypocrisy of the instigators of this intrigue is evidenced by the fact that the authors of the above-mentioned petition are a stock exchange speculator who is at odds even with the local law and a retired air pirate, decorated with eight medals and four crosses for his barbaric raids on Vietnamese cities and villages that left hundreds of graves in their wake. As for the campaign's aims, these were let slip by an accomplice of the titled killer turned preacher: Refuse, he says, to let the USSR participate in the 1984 games, and you'll see, "The U.S. Olympic team will succeed in winning more medals than in previous years..." Can it be that the United States, a country with the richest sporting traditions, really needs "fans" like this?!

Such people's unjust and sanctimonious anger with regard to the loss of the spy Boeing is just a mask for the enemies of the Olympic games, who always have all possible "arguments" at the ready to justify their perfidious actions. It is appropriate to call them recidivists in such acts. For the last Summer Olympics was subject to similar agression, commanded, then as now, by U.S. representatives.

The provocation of 3 years ago turned out to be, as they say here, a shot in your own foot (our own proverb for such cases is "don't dig a hole for someone else"). U.S. sportsmen, in withdrawing from the Moscow Olympics to please the last administration's politicking, hurt only themselves. The notorious "boycott" makes many of them choke even now. Their feelings were expressed by the famous swimmer Steve Lundquist: "Time heals many wounds, but I doubt whether this one ever will heal."

The leaders of the U.S. National Olympic Committee are also studying the experience of the recent past. Don Miller, director of the National Olympic Committee here, called the Californian legislators "narrow-minded" and their resolution "extremely dangerous" both for the Los Angeles games and for the Olympic movement as a whole.

Perceiving the direct link between the attempts to undermine the Moscow Olympics and the desire to block the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the summer 1984 games, Miller declared: "It is deplorable that we are short of reasonable people to work out a serious foreign policy. We keep doing the same old thing, mixing sport and politics." It is not hard to understand his irritation. Apart from anything else, the refusal to allow the Soviet Olympic team into Los Angeles would be tantamount to a violation of the Olympic Charter, and this would be a weighty argument for raising the question of transferring the games to another city.

Ueberroth, president of the Organizing Committee for the 1984 Olympics, also reasons with his compatriots by saying: "It should not be forgotten that the fact that the games are to be held on U.S. territory does not entitle us to regard them as our own property. The Games belong to the whole world, and we have been granted the right to organize them in exchange for a guarantee of unhindered access for all members of the Olympic family."

Unfortunately, the organizers of next summer's games did not immediately grasp this truth and all its import. Their first reaction to the anti-Soviets' encroachments on sport was to...start estimating how many millions of dollars the absence from the games of a leading Olympic power would cost. According to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, one of Ueberroth's subordinates, Andrew (Strenk), a self-proclaimed Olympic historian, is even now making such calculations, combining this task with the dissemination of anti-Soviet insinuations.

The position of U.S. ruling circles is no less ambiguous. In Ueberroth's words the White House has reaffirmed its previous commitment with regard to the summer '84 games. Ueberroth's story, however, is not seen as binding to the instigators of anti-Olympic provocations. If, they say, official Washington itself continues to keep quiet, the administration can be considered as not objecting to the attempts to thwart the arrival of Soviet sportsmen in Los Angeles.

I fully admit that those attempting to undermine the Los Angeles Olympics are thereby enhancing their own reputation. But there are also other indisputable circumstances that make one pause before coming to any conclusion. The American authorities' refusal to ensure normal conditions for the USSR foreign minister to visit the UN General Assembly session in New York graphically shows the disparity between their words and deeds in questions concerning international organizations. After this, where is the guarantee that on the eve of the opening of the Los Angeles Olympics, Washington, as in the example just quoted, will not be led by shameless anti-Soviets in the local organs of power, citing the primacy of their jurisdiction in such cases? Moreover, it must not be forgotten who it was that raised the anti-Soviet ruckus over the South Korean plane incident and blew it up to the scale of an international crisis. By aggravating other similar campaigns of recent times, this ruckus overshadows the situation at the summer 1984 games in the most serious way, and runs counter to the elementary concept of the Olympics as a festival of friendship, peace, and mutual understanding.

Reagan 'Egging On' Soviet Ban

PM200859 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 October 1983 carries on page 9 an 800-word dispatch by Vladimir Simonov, APN and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA own correspondent in New York, under the rubric "Anti-Sovietism, How It Is Conducted" and titled "Between Two Chairs Made by Cabinet-Maker Carter."

Simonov opens by mentioning the forthcoming Sotheby's auction of chairs made and autographed by Jimmy Carter, which, he says, prompted NEWSWEEK to recall Carter's boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and goes on to speak of moves by "someone called David (Belsidzher), a wheeler-dealer closely connected to South Korean business" and by Sun Myung Moon to collect signatures for an appeal to President Reagan to ban the landing of Soviet athletes in the United States for the 1984 Olympics.

Simonov describes his telephone conversation with Olympics organizational committee press secretary (Emmi Kuin) who read him "a personal statement by President Peter Ueberroth" acclaiming the participation by Soviet athletes and declaring that "we as hosts are responsible to open our doors wide for all who wish to come."

Press Secretary (Kuin) apparently reassured him that this statement was "fully supported" by administration officials the previous week, but the author reports a conversation he has had with "an American occupying a fairly influential position in the Democratic Party," who told him that "Reagan is trying to play a double game. On the one hand, he almost sees himself as the main custodian of Olympic hospitality. On the other hand, and with his personal example, he silently eggs on, encourages, and blesses the anti-Soviet campaign round the 1984 Olympics."

PRC, USSR NEGOTIATORS ATTEND BEIJING RECEPTION

OW201249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 20 (AFP) -- Chinese and Soviet delegations to the current Sino-Soviet normalization talks attended a reception here today, reliable sources said.

Several sources said the talks between Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart Leonid Ilichev should end tomorrow, sources said. [sentence as received]

There has been no word on what was discussed during this round of talks, which began October 6. There have been four rounds so far.

Diplomatic sources close to the Soviet Union said that the Soviets appeared satisfied with the discussions. But no comment was available from the Chinese side.

Negotiations to normalize ties between the two socialist giants, strained since their rift in the 1960's, began one year ago.

China has repeatedly stated that no real improvement in relations would be possible until three "obstacles" Beijing considers threats to its security are removed -- Soviet support for Vietnam's military control of Kampuchea, the presence of the Red Army Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and the massive deployment of Soviet troops along China's frontiers.

Following the current third round of talks, Mr Ilichev is scheduled to visit the Chinese heartland, possibly the eastern port city of Shanghai.

Reports circulating here said he might then meet China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Last year, the Soviet diplomat met then Foreign Minister Huang Hua after the negotiations.

Previously, following the second round of discussions in Moscow in March of that year, Mr Qian conferred with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO USSR ATTENDS MOSCOW CONCERT

OW190319 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The "Sichuan Elegy" [Si Chuan Bei Ge] by Soviet composer Sidelnikov was presented at the newly built hall of the Moscow conservatory on 16 October. The song is based on poems by Du Fu, a poet of ancient China.

The concert was part of the traditional autumn Moscow music festival, during which musical works on various themes by contemporary composers in Moscow were presented.

The song was sung by the Soviet State Chamber Chorus, one of the most outstanding choirs in the USSR, and the conductor was Polyanskiy.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Yang Shouzheng, and staff from the Chinese Embassy attended the concert.

'STRAINED' SITUATION IN KOREAN DMZ DECRIED

LD191340 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 TASS -- The U.S. and South Korean military continue to stage provocations with regard to the DPRK and heighten tension in the Korean Peninsula. The CENTRAL KOREAN NEWS AGENCY reports that a U.S. "SR-71" reconnaissance plane intruded into the air space of the DPRK in the area of Kosong (Sea of Japan) on October 18.

The situation in the demilitarised zone between the DPRK and South Korea is being strained. On October 18, the report says, DPRK posts in the area were fired upon. The South Korean side is positioning recoilless rifles, large-caliber machine-guns, and other weapons in the southern part of the zone.

A DPRK spokesman in the military commission for armistice in Korea has lodged a resolute protest with the South Korean side, qualifying the latter's provocative actions as a flagrant violation of the agreement on armistice in Korea.

The press of the DPRK points out that the present series of provocations is being staged in an atmosphere of an anti-communist campaign unleashed against the DPRK by Seoul. The South Korean Army reservists' exercises involving about 20,000 men began in areas adjacent to the Demilitarised Zone on October 16. Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the Seoul regime, accompanied by the leadership of the Armed Forces, has arrived in the area of the exercises.

The newspaper NODONG SINMUN points out the provocative role of Washington in straining the situation in the Korean peninsula. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, John Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, have arrived in Seoul. The newest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" has been sent to the shores of the Peninsula. The 600,000-strong South Korean Army and the 40,000-strong Expeditionary Corps have been alerted.

S. KOREA ACCUSED OF FANNING WAR 'PSYCHOSIS'

LD201308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Oct 83

[International affairs journalist Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] Anyone who attentively follows developments in foreign affairs probably pricks up their ears at reports which have been coming in lately from the South Korean peninsula. The U.S. military and the Armed Forces of the Seoul regime are carrying out provocative sorties against the DPRK. There has been an armed raid on a DPRK border post; DPRK airspace is being encroached by U.S. spy planes; the territorial waters of this socialist state are being violated by the warships of the Seoul regime. On the part of South Korea there is a marked increase in weapons in the region of the demilitarized zone and, moreover, in direct proximity to the military demarcation line running along the 38th parallel. Large-scale maneuvers by the South Korean Armed Forces are underway, in which 20,000 soldiers and officers as well as a large amount of combat equipment are involved.

All this is accompanied by a blatant militarist campaign unleashed by the South Korean rulers. They are making threatening statements and fanning psychosis about war in the country while whipping up tension in the south of the Korean peninsula. Rattling his saber in the chief of the South Korean regime Chon Tu-hwan has put the 600,000-strong South Korean Army into full combat readiness. A similar order has been given by the U.S. command to its occupation corps deployed in South Korea. According to reports from Seoul, General Robert Sennewald, who commands the U.S. Armed Forces in the South Korean peninsula, has decided to postpone his leave as a result of the situation that has developed.

The guiding hand of Washington can be felt behind the militarist bacchanalia arranged by the Seoul regime. In order to strengthen hysteria about war still further, the United States has sent the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" to the shores of South Korea and the U.S. landing ship "Saint Louis" to the Japanese port of Sadebo, which is situated at the entrance to the Korean straits. It is intended to bring in Marines, tanks and artillery.

There is no doubt about the deliberately provocative nature of the redeployment of such a large combat units from the U.S. Navy to an area closer to South Korea. Washington strategists acted in exactly the same way previously when they were planning to worsen yet again the situation on the Korean peninsula in order to try to implement their militarist plans in conditions of artificially created tension. There has always been a special place for the Seoul regime in the calculations of the U.S. military. It serves as a handy cover for the Pentagon, which has turned South Korea into its strike bridgehead in the Far East. The territory of South Korea is literally covered with U.S. military bases where there are mountains of modern weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Very recently the Reagan administration announced its intention to deploy neutron weapons there as well as everything else, and also cruise missiles. Such designs are in keeping with the global strategic plans of U.S. imperialists. In this regard it is not hard to understand the worry Washington experiences every time there is a movement against the Seoul regime in South Korea. Recently there has been a flare-up of mass actions under banners calling for the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan junta. Opposition forces in South Korea have embarked on a protest campaign against the antipopular policy of the Seoul rulers who are subject to the will of the United States. There have been anti-American demonstrations by students in many towns. There are growing demands for democratic transformations and for an end to the regime of violence and terror.

The Seoul clique is trying to use repressions to stifle the country's growing protest movement. Literally the other day Chon Tu-hwan threatened harsh measures against those who openly express displeasure with the existing regime. However this displeasure is embracing an increasingly broad strata of the population. A serious internal crisis is developing in South Korea. Aiming to distract people's attention from these acute problems the Seoul rulers, at the signal and with the cooperation of Washington, have organized a militarist devil's sabbat which is leading to dangerous whipping up of the tension on the Korean peninsula, complicating the situation in the Far East and seriously damaging peace and the security of countries in this region.

REAGAN FAR EAST TOUR PART OF WAR 'PREPARATIONS'

SK210116 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] As a spokesman of the White House has announced, U.S. President Reagan will start his overseas trip on 8 November. It is said that during this trip he will visit Japan and South Korea.

According to observers, Reagan's visit to these countries will serve as another step in fabricating the tripartite military alliance of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The U.S. preparations for a war in the Far East, in which Japan and South Korea have been more deeply involved, have further aggravated the situation in this region.

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

Met by Kapitsa

PM192053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Arrives]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow 17 October as a guest of the Soviet Government.

The visitor was met at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. SRV ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem was among the welcoming party.

Hosted by Gromyko

LD201843 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today met with Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam(SRV).

They had a conversation during which some most important problems of the present-day internationl life as well as questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations were discussed. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and friendship.

The minister expressed satisfaction with the high level of relations between the USSR and the SRV, the relations based on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. They emphasized that the meetings between Yuriy Andropov and Le Duan are of special importance for the all-round development of the relations.

The community of the USSR'S and the SRV'S approaches to the assessment of the present state of affairs in the world was again reaffirmed during an exchange of views on topical matters of our time.

The Soviet side pointed out that the international situation had seriously deteriorated in the past several years. Yuriy Andropov underlined recently in his statement that the U.S. militaristic policy, which poses the growing threat to peace, is the source of aggravation of threatening trends in the international situation. As for the countries of the socialist community, the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, held several days ago, again demonstrated their resolve to continue to pursue a policy of peace, firmly upholding their interests, and to do all that is in their power to reverse the arms race.

Andrey Gromyko empahsized the invariability of the Soviet Union's line towards support for the constructive efforts being made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam jointly with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea with a view to improving the situation in South East Asia and making the area a zone of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation.

On behalf of the leadership of the SRV Nguyen Co Thach expressed full support for the USSR's consistent course towards preserving and strengthening peace, towards curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear war. The Vietnamese leadership welcomes Yuriy Andropov's statement dated September 28, this year, and regards it as a document of immense political importance.

The Soviet initiatives, aimed at restraining the arms race and preventing a nuclear war, including the major proposals submitted to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly for consideration, are extremely important and topical.

The ministers pointed out the importance of close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the international arena, which is a positive contribution to the common struggle for peace, waged by the countries of the socialist community, by all the progressive forces.

Andrey Gromyko warmly congratulated Nguyen Co Thach on the presentation to him of the Order of Friendship of Peoples, which was conferred upon the minister for great contribution to the development and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Nguyen Co Thach thanked Andrey Gromyko for the congratulation.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Nguyen Co Thach.

The ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

SRV'S HOANG TUNG PRAISES USSR-SRV TIES

PM192141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee: "Solidarity's Great Strength"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Our people have constantly felt and continue to feel the fraternal assistance and support from their friends, the great Soviet Union, both through the years of harsh trials -- the wars against imperialist aggressors -- and during the period of peaceful building. The all-round cooperation with the most powerful country of the socialist community has been, and remains, for us a source of strength and hope in the cause of socialist building and defending our motherland. The historic Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, whose fifth anniversary we are preparing to celebrate, is an important milestone in our countries' history. Within a few months of this event, the SRV was accepted as a member of CEMA.

Relations between the USSR and the SRV have strengthened and developed over the past years. Remarkable results have been achieved, offering eloquent proof of our revolutionary solidarity's great strength. At the new stage of the socialist revolution and under the conditions of the already unified Vietnam, the expansion of cooperation with the fraternal socialist states has created exceptionally favorable conditions for our country. Thanks to the selfless assistance of the fraternal peoples from the socialist community family, we have been able to rapidly restore the economy and we are now successfully developing our culture, raising the people's living standards, and creating the material and technical base of socialism.

Our friendship and cooperation provide an example of the new type of interstate relations, relations not only for the present but also for the future, relations that were prophesied by the founders of scientific communism. They are a practical confirmation of the truth that, within the family of socialist countries and their revolutionary peoples, each country's development is conditioned by the development of all the countries. Under this new type of cooperation the foremost country leads the movement forward and all countries enrich each other with their experience.

Our people, having endured a prolonged struggle against the enemies of the Vietnamese revolution and against imperialism, have confirmed yet again the invincibility of the slogan imprinted upon the international banner of communists: "Proletarians of all countries, unite! Proletarians of all oppressed nations, unite!" The solidarity of all revolutionary patriotic forces in our country, the solidarity with revolutionary and progressive forces on the planet, and the combination of the nation's interests with the revolution's interested provided the key to the Vietnamese people's victory.

The Vietnamese learned about the Soviet Union immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution. A year after the USSR's formation the first Vietnamese set foot on the land of the great Lenin and started studying at first hand the history of the victorious revolution and the experience of building the unprecedented new society. He laid the cornerstone of the foundations of Soviet-Vietnamese solidarity and friendship. Everyone knows that later on, in 1930, this man became the Communist party of Vietnam's [CPV's] founder, leader of the August 1945 revolution, and creator of the first workers' and peasants' state in Southeast Asia. This man was Ho Chi Minh.

From that day on, the history of relations between our revolutions -- stretching back 60 years and more -- has progressed through a number of stages and has accumulated a rich experience. The first, initial stage lasted until early 1950, that is, until the establishment of official diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The second stage ended in 1978 with the signing of the Treaty for Friendship and Cooperation, following which we entered a new stage of relations between our countries.

Even during the first stage, the Soviet Union's solidarity and assistance became an important condition for the spread of Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam and in Indochina as a whole. The Soviet Union supported the communists and our country's people in their revolutionary struggle against colonial oppression. The working class and all our people, struggling for their liberation, carried aloft the banner of solidarity with the Soviet Union, the banner of support for the world's first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, bulwark of world revolution.

During the years of the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War against fascism, the Vietnamese people, led by their party, waged political and armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the French colonialists. Thanks to the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War, we were able to bring about an uprising by all the people and establish revolutionary power in our country.

The Soviet Union's victory sharply changed the correlation of forces in the world, while the most powerful and most aggressive group of imperialist states suffered defeat. Conditions were created enabling the oppressed peoples to cast off the chains of colonial slavery. The Vietnamese people's wars of resistance, ending with the defeat of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, comprise one of the great battles waged by colonial peoples under the conditions of the establishment and consolidation of the world socialist system headed by the Soviet Union. At that time the workers' and national liberation movement was attacking the positions of imperialism from all sides. We were fighting with weapons made by the hands of Soviet workers. We had submachine-guns, ground-to-air missiles, aircraft, motor transport, petroleum from Baku and grain from the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It can be said that the Soviet workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, and sailors practically participated in our struggle, producing and delivering the goods that fighting Vietnam needed.

The Vietnamese people's victory resulted in the bankruptcy of the plans by the aggressive forces of imperialism, inflicted a strategically significant defeat on the United States, and accelerated the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism and the process of the development of the world's revolutionary forces.

It was a remarkable event of our times. It was a victory by a relatively small nation which, in developing patriotism and the sense of being master of one's own country, fused these qualities with the ideals and revolutionary teaching of the working class and with other peoples' revolutionary struggles. Soviet-Vietnamese relations were an important source of Vietnam's victory at the first two stages and mainly in the resistance struggles against imperialist aggression.

Our countries' cooperation in the period of building socialism and safeguarding the motherland's security created in Vietnam the conditions for transition, in a relatively brief period, from small-scale production to major socialist production, bypassing the stage of capitalism. This cooperation is a sign of our times, when the socialist system is becoming a powerful economic, scientific and technical force overflowing with vital energy, while the capitalist system is experiencing a period of crisis.

Favorable conditions exist for successful socialist building in the SRV: Our people have emerged from the revolutionary struggle tempered as never before, having gained the right to be masters of their own country, while the country possesses rich natural resources and potential opportunities both for meeting current demands and for the implementation of industrialization. Our cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries helps us resolve the tasks in fields where we still experience weaknesses. With the Soviet Union's fraternal aid we have undertaken the construction of modern industry. The Pha Lai thermoelectric station and a 2-million-kilowatt capacity hydroelectric station on the Black River are among the most important projects. Preparatory work has began in the country's South on the construction of the 300,000-kilowatt capacity Tri An hydroelectric station. It can be said that we are undertaking the implementation of the Vietnamese variety of GOELRO [Soviet Russia's electrification plan in the twenties].

The Vung Tau petroleum and gas company is the first major joint enterprise by our countries, and it has started operations on the continental shelf of Vietnam's southern provinces. Dozens of major projects and numerous medium-size and small projects in industry, agriculture, transportation, science, culture, and education are under construction with the Soveit Union's technical assistance.

The CPV and the CPSU, the SRV and the USSR, are united in their views and actions in the cause of the struggle for peace, against the arms race unleashed by imperialism, and especially against the nuclear arms race which has been started by the United States. We are against the U.S. desire to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles on the continent of Europe. Vietnam's party, government, and people fully support the USSR's peace initiatives contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speeches and statement.

We are firmly convinced that if all peace-loving and revolutionary forces coordinate their actions for the sake of the common goals, it will be possible to curb the threat of nuclear war and safeguard peace and mankind's life. We assert that the "crusade" against communism is doomed from the very beginning. We are against the "limited wars" unleashed by the United States and its NATO allies.

Solidarity with the Soviet Union is the fundamental principle of our party's and states's foreign policy. This is what Comrade Ho Chi Minh taught us. This is what we are being taught today by the party and its general secretary, Comrade Le Duan.

SRV REPORT DETAILS CHINESE 'INVASIONS'

LD210622 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi October 20 TASS -- The NEWS AGENCY OF VIETNAM (VNA) reports that in the recent period of time over 130 armed invasions of the Vietnamese territory and cases of firing at it from various types of armaments have taken place on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

As a result of these actions, over 40 peaceful Vietnamese civilians were killed and wounded, and considerable material damage was inflicted to the border areas of Vietnam.

The report also points out that planes of the Chinese Air Force repeatedly flew over the border areas of the Vietnamese territory, and armed Chinese ships violated territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

USSR, KAMPUCHEA EXCHANGE PARTY DELEGATIONS

PM190935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "According to the Plan of Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties a delegation of CPSU ideological workers headed by V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, has traveled to the PRK. From 3 through 10 October the members of the delegation had meetings with party propaganda workers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and familiarized themselves with the party's activity in mobilizing the masses to revive the country. The delegation was received by Bou Thang, member of the Politburo and secretary of the KPRP Central Committee.

A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee International Section headed by Section Deputy Chief (Prat Sun) was in the Soviet Union from 4 through 11 October. Talks were held with the guests at CPSU Central Committee sections, Leningrad Party Gorkom, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the USSR Youth Organizations Committee, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African countries, and the Soviet Peace Fund. The Kampuchean comrades familiarized themselves with the work and life of Soviet people in Moscow, Moscow Oblast, and Leningrad.

JARUZELSKI'S SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM DETAILED

PM210831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct -- The PAP agency has issued the text of W. Jaruzelski's closing speech at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. This is how the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee characterized the plenum's main line. First, the PZPR needs greater class and ideological-theoretical awareness. In this, following Lenin, we must see the main source of boosting the PZPR's strength. Second, the PZPR needs more day-to-day activity to transform ideology into social reality. And third, the PZPR needs more actions to reaffirm the stability and irreversibility of the Ninth Congress line which enhances the workers' and society's confidence in us.

In subsequent parts of this speech W. Jaruzelski emphasized that the themes of the 13th Plenum were dictated by life. A long stretch of the path has been covered. People's Poland has been in existence for almost four decades. The last 3 years have passed in conditions of a sharp clash with the forces of reaction and of internal and external threats to socialism. Martial law emergency measures, persistent struggle against our opponents, patient striving for agreement, and consistency in implementing the process of socialist renewal have produced tangible successes in normalization everywhere. But normalization is not an end in itself. It is merely the precondition for further progress.

The appraisal of the origins and causes of socioeconomic conflicts in Poland shows that they have a common denominator -- a weakening of the political, moral, and psychological links between the party and the working class, links which determine the PZPR's strength and its place in society's life. The more concrete, graphic evidence there is to prove that we are continuing to rectify mistakes, that we are really introducing reform, and that we will succeed in introducing it, the fewer opportunities there will be for our opponents to exert their influence and the greater will be public confidence in our ideology and policy.

Our line is and must be clear and simple. At the present stage it is not sufficient to declare that there is no returning to the anarchy which reigned prior to 13 December 1981 and that there is no returning to the distortions which took place prior to August 1980. These words must be inscribed on every party card, to use a metaphor. We are continuing to wage an acute struggle. It is no longer taking place in the streets, and in most cases not even on life's surface, but above all in social consciousness. The elaboration of ideological problems by the Central Committee is a response to precisely this situation.

In principle we have succeeded in weakening our opponent, in forcing him onto the defensive, but determination and consistency are as essential as before because the opponent is using all kinds of devious methods; he is trying to achieve the same aims but by different means and at a different pace. The preservation of a state of uncertainty, boycott and "rumor-mongering", disorders on the occasion of "anniversaries", and social demagoguery -- these are some of the forms of struggle employed by the opponent which are reminiscent of the pre-December period. Hopes for a kind of "second stage" are pinned on this, hopes that the authoriteis will not be able to withstand the pressure from the West, will tire, will be caught unawares, or will give in to diverse utopian proposals. Meanwhile calls demanding that imperialist sanctions remain in force serve the same aim.

The ideological, political, and educational task today is to ensure that the working class, as many citizens as possible, virtually the whole people, understand both the essence and the conditions of the current situation.

The restoration of the bond between the party and its class, the working people, the restoration of confidence -- this is our most important task. It can be achieved only in one way: People must feel that the party is of vital importance for them, that it is the most reliable support in the struggle against difficulties, stagnation, and all the manifestations of evil, that its program and the tasks which it outlines have only one aim -- the people's welfare.

We have to answer daily for how we are overcoming the crisis, how we are normalizing and reforming different areas of life. We are aware that we have accomplished a great deal but not everything that should have been accomplished.

So far we have not succeeded in sufficiently advancing the solution of important problems such as the complex problems relating to youth and education. Weighed down by day-to-day concerns, we have been unable to pay sufficient attention to long-term tasks. The implementation of resolutions and decisions to the last letter is still not our strong point. And, finally, even more meetings between the party and state leadership and enterprise collectives and party and public aktivs should be organized.

It must be stressed above all at the present plenum that the theoretical basis and ideological backup of party work are still inadequate. The correct ideological orientation is, after all, absolutely essential in order to set goals and find arguments which meet with understanding.

We will be able to be satisfied with the party's ideological work then -- as was the case during the first years of people's Poland -- PZPR members talk to the working people in simple, intelligible language, telling them what they should live for, what their priorities should be, what they should aspire to and fight for. There are many comrades who do this, and their number is increasing. But, as has been stressed here, there are also those "who suffer in silence," who are afraid to speak up when the party is insulted and humiliated in their presence. And then there are the "armchair revolutionaries" who vie with each other in principledness within their own private circle but who refuse to speak up or write publicly and take cover behind commonplace phrases.

V. I. Lenin's work is a model both of great theoretical creativity and revolutionary activity and of efficiency, concreteness, rejection of idle talk, and respect for small things from which great deeds grow.

A deep sense of realism and keen practical wit are essential for the party. After all, ideological activity springs from life, from practice.

It is the party's duty to be concerned about working and living conditions and about the working class' position and prestige. The party leads the working class, but it also serves it. Just as the party does not merely exist for its own sake, so the working class does not exist merely for its own sake. Only the hegemony of this class, only the workers' movement ideas translated into reality are the best guarantee that the interests of all the working people will be taken into account, that the building of socialism will be successful.

We are faced with the great task of expanding the spheres in which the leading role of the working class must be expressed in practical terms and more effectively. The provision of the best possible conditions to enable the working class to organize itself in the production process must be regarded as of great importance.

In the USSR, for instance, the new team method of labor organization comprises many mobilizing elements -- greater independence and powerful material and moral incentives. It is also worthwhile to carefully study the interesting experience of our comrades in the GDR, Hungary, and other countries of real socialism. The working class, as a true master, must make full use of the potential provided by the trade unions, the self-management. There must be an ever increasing number of working class representatives in the Sejm, the people's councils, and other elective organs. We will expand the system of consultations and hold workers' conferences.

We must regard as of particular importance the strengthening of the party nucleus of workers and ensure that workers are significantly represented in the party's leading organs at all levels. This has to be borne in mind particularly now, on the eve of the opening of the report and election campaign, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed.

Marxism-Leninism is a guide to action. And it is the party cadres' duty to know the theory of scientific socialism. In turn, a party member's knowledge must be reflected in his activity. The building of socialism calls for intellectual efforts to understand social reality and find rational methods to transform it. This is a great task facing social sciences. To put it more emphatically, this is the paramount task which the party is assigning its theoreticians.

The party must bear special responsibility for the historical education of society and in particular of young people. It is the task of the generations to ensure that the period of history for which we are responsible is shaped in accordance with the demands of the times and with the logic of social progress.

We will not stop combating attempts to rehabilitate political doctrines and trends which have been proved worthless by history and also attempts to present the past in the light of nationalism or cosmopolitanism.

Our enemies are trying to revive the most reactionary currents of the past; they are demanding that Poland take the risk of testing forms of socioeconomic organization which have never proved themselves anywhere.

The ideological struggle which is waged in factories and in collectives is of particular significance for the workers' vanguard. The party must constantly acquaint itself with the desires and aspirations of the working people and with their awareness. The molding of this awareness must be combined with an offensive against the ideas advanced by forces and centers hostile to socialism. If the party ignores the life experience and sentiments of the workers and working people in general, it will cease to be a party of the masses and will turn into a bureaucratic party. On the other hand, if it lets itself be swept along uncontrolledly, then it becomes an instrument of demogaguery and subject to ideological corrosion.

In order to serve the workers' interests, we have frequently had to adopt difficult, unpopular decisions, and obviously we will have to do so in the future. The party cannot deceive people with empty declarations and idle promises; it cannot give in to demands which cannot be fulfilled. The party's class nature must be manifested in day-to-day, systematic work among the working class and in workers' organizations. Trade union, youth, and self-management work is the party's duty.

We deliberately direct the searchlight of criticism at negative phenomena. The bright light shows up how strongly they contrast with the conscientiousness and honesty which predominate in the party, in the organs of people's power, and in public services.

Therefore, if we use such strong words, we are thinking above all about party political preventive work and about putting an end to certain phenomena before they assume dangerous dimensions. We know from bitter experience where they lead.

Touching upon the problem of ideological threats which had been raised during the plenum debate, W. Jaruzelski noted that revisionism and dogmatism are not encountered in their pure form very often. Furthermore, a revisionist or a dogmatist does not think of himself as such. The one sees himself as the only true instrument of socialist renewal, and the other considers himself to be the sole champion of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Our party is operating in conditions of an acute class struggle. The opportunist or capitulationist or the man who lacks firm ideological convictions, who has doubts about the indestructibility of our idea and line, and who does not fight for them, will inevitably, sooner or later, be sought out by the class enemy acting overtly, or sometimes in disguise.

Nor will the grumbling of the various critics of the party's line bring success. Principledness does not lie in a torrent of sharp words but in the ability to convince people, to start the process of changes which genuinely advance the cause of socialism.

Ignorance, lack of knowledge, a superficial attitude to matters, and a confusion of ideas are also a dangerous adversary of ours. It is not sufficient to know the basics of Marxism-Leninism. Certain party members appraise questions in a superficial manner and it has happened that people have succumbed to sensation-seeking rumors. At times a lack of elementary knowledge about facts, data, and specific concepts is evident. These people do not read the party papers sufficiently, particularly NOWE DROGI, TRYBUNA LUDU, and others. Every party member must know the basics of ideology and history, of politics and economics. There is not a single view of our opponent's that cannot be refuted through reference to matter-of-fact arguments and class analysis.

Not every member of the party can be a theoretician, of course. However, each of them must be an individual whose personal stance evokes the genuine respect and interest of those around him.

W. Jaruzelski emphasized that the PZPR line is based on class alliances and not on agreement between individuals. It is not a matter of suppressing class, political, and world outlook differences but of rallying around basic national interests and constitutional principles regarded as inseparable.

We are waging and will continue to wage a ceaseless struggle with the enemy and enter into polemics with alien orientations. There are Poles with whom we have no intention of finding "a common language." There will be no negotiations with the enemy or the stooges of imperialist subversion. But to those who have strayed politically, often with good intentions but confused by emotions and bitterness, we extend a helping hand and give them a chance to find a way out of the impasse without loss of face. We are constantly and sincerely trying to build bridges which will make it easier for people to come over to socialism's side. Lenin taught that nobody can consider himself a communist unless he has personally won over at least one unconvinced person to the cause.

Patience and tact are essential above all in contacts with young people. The struggle for the young ones must be persistent and tireless. There is no more important matter than to win them over to the cause of socialism.

It is necessary to say a few words about economic reform at this plenum, W. Jaruzelski continued. The approach to this also has an ideological ring.

The reform is a great step forward along the path of restructuring the methods of national economic activity and consequently society's activity. The independence of socialist enterprises has been sharply increased. The methods of central management of the economy are being improved. This is a step in the right direction. But there is also the danger of a return to the old, outdated forms and the danger associated with the use of independence [sarrostoyatelnost] for private, egoistic interests.

During the debate much attention was paid to the problems of the private sector. I share the opinion of the comrades who deem it essential to step up the struggle against law infringements in the private sector. We have set limits to this sector which are correct from the social viewpoint, which are economically substantiated, and within which we guarantee conditions for firm and stable activity. However, more consistent efforts than hitherto must be made to ensure that the rules set are strictly abided by and all deviations from these rules are severely punished.

People must know how the struggle against abuses is being conducted and must join in with this struggle. We are discussing with investigation organs, justice organs, and the state control apparatus the tasks that correspond to the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the problem is not confined to the private sector. That would be an oversimplification. The problem also concerns a large number of state and cooperative enterprises. And here we see abuses, under-the-counter sales, illegal economic activity, and negligence and waste; there are loafers and bad workmen. The consistent improvement, regulation, and development of the socialized sector of the national economy which is predominant in our country, are the key condition for improving the situation throughout socioeconomic life.

The reform creates great opportunities precisely for the party and for each member of it. In the interests of society and the state we must conscientiously participate in the economic process and put stable mechanisms of economic progress into operation. This can only come about on the basis of a full utilization of socialism's elementary values:

-- to each according to his labor (that is, sound material incentive),

-- wide scope for initiative and innovation,

-- moral satisfaction of the working people.

In this context we see the great ideological and education problem of propagandizing the best people, the industrious, the enterprising, those who are talented in equipment and organization, and those who think not only in terms of their own enterprise.

The weaknesses that we openly speak about, W. Jaruzelski stressed, do not change the fact that the 40th anniversary marks a stage of very profound changes and rapid progress in our difficult history. Only the working class's party and only revolutionary changes were able to guarantee Poland the implementation of tranformations the need for which had long been recognized by the most enlightened minds of the previous epoch.

We have taken important decisions on cadre policy and are setting up a system that corresponds to the party's goals and the socialist state's interests at the present time. The success of this system will be determined by practice, that is, the way in which and the consistency with which we implement it. Correctness, conscientiousness, and clarity of cadre policy is one of the main conditions for restoring public confidence in our party, and is one of the most important conditions for fulfilling our entire program.

The party has also been through a severe test. It defined its main positions and reaffirmed its right to govern the state and lead the people. Many critical and bitter words have been spoken from this platform. We can afford to do this! They do not signify weakness, but on the contrary show the return of strength and the restoration of health. They are a confirmation that we are on the right track.

We will still find things difficult for a long time. However, the horizon is widening. The Central Committee Plenum was a strong boost in precisely this direction. At the same time it provided valuable material for the report and election campaign in the party and for the nationwide celebration of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

The 13th plenum's ideological and practical atmosphere, W. Jaruzelski concluded, permits us to judge that all the points in its resolutions will be completely and painstakingly fulfilled. It should be so. It must be so.

The PZPR Central Committee Plenum adopted a number of resolutions including "On the Party's Ideological Tasks," "On Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of Poland's Formations," and on questions of cadre policy. A PZPR Central Committee appeal to the Polish people was also adopted, emphasizing the danger for the world in the development of the international situation as a result of imperialism's policy and containing an appeal for cohesion and intensifying efforts in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism.

TIKHONOV LEAVES BERLIN, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD202150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Menisters, left the capital of the GDR today. It had taken part in the 37th CEMA meeting. The delegation comprises: Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrades Baybakov, Martynov and Talyzin; and the leaders of several ministries.

At Schoenefeld Airport the delegation was seen off by Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and other officials.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the PCSU Central Committee, and other officials.

HONECKER RECEIVES WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD202140 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 20 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the State Council and the National Defense Council of the GDR, received here today participants in the extraordinary session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

E. Honecker expressed full agreement of the party and state leadership of the GDR with questions discussed at the session of the committee. Participants in the session were unanimous in the opinion that they must do their utmost on the basis of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the joint statement of party and state leaders of seven socialist countries of June 28, 1983, and the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, in order to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and disrupt the attempts of the most aggressive imperialist circles to achieve military superiority.

HONECKER, STOPH MESSAGE OF THANKS PUBLISHED

PM191018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR we cordially thank you for the fraternal greeting and congratulations conveyed to us in connection with the 34th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

The GDR's working people have greeted their national holiday by major new achievements in the cause of implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on further comprehensive strengthening of their socialist state as a bulwark of peace and socialism in Europe and as a reliable ally of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states.

In view of the serious danger to universal peace, at whose source lies the militarist course of the United States and the NATO countries, the GDR will be making every effort to strengthen the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries and to promote the implementation of the socialist community's peace strategy. The high assessment of our people's achievements in the cause of socialist building and the GDR's vigorous struggle on behalf of peace, disarmament, and mutually beneficial cooperation contained in your congratulations message fills our republic's communists and all its working people with a sense of joy and gratitude.

We utterly share your conviction that the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which is a historic achievement of the peoples of our two states, is an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Europe. Our socialist state will continue to do everything possible to further consolidate and deepen our fraternal alliance.

We wish you, dear comrades, all communists, and the whole Soviet people great new successes in the cause of communist building and in the struggle to secure peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State,

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

PAPER VIEWS HUNGARIAN 'SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE'

PM191338 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Oct 83 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondent V. Kuzmin under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Orientation Toward the Consumer"]

[Summary] Budapest -- "The traditional fall international consumer goods fair was held in Budapest recently, with the participation, alongside Hungarian foreign trade organizations, of more than 1,000 exhibitors from 42 countries plus West Berlin." The PLO also took part in the fair, the biggest yet.

"After the fair, we visited some of the enterprises which had taken part."

Budapest's Red October Tailoring Enterprise has six branches in smaller Hungarian towns. Its products are exported to many countries, including the Soviet Union, and enjoy a high reputation due to their excellent quality and fashionable designs. According to deputy general director (K. Kemenesh), this is because the enterprise uses the latest equipment, tries to automate manual labor, and has set up its own special design section, employing only four people. "They process a mass of data, capture the trends in fashion developments, and possess outstanding creative imagination." The men's suits for the Soviet Union, for example, are different for different areas.

We also visited the poultry processing combine in Kecskemet, 80 km from Budapest. Here again, manual labor is reduced to a minimum thanks to mechanization. (D. Guyash), deputy general director for production matters, gave us some examples of their economic management, too.

"Two of the combine's branches rear ducks until they reach a certain weight. They are then passed on to peasants for further specialized feeding so that the combine gets back ducks that have not only gained weight but have also developed a large liver. This needs special feedstuffs. The liver is a delicacy, the most valuable part of the duck, and is exported.

"The combine obtains from the peasants' personal farms one-third of all the chickens received for processing and almost 100 percent of its 'special ducks.' The peasants receive appreciable supplementary payments for each additional kilogram of duck liver. The combine sells them profitably. Both sides gain."

Just two examples of enterprises which exhibited at the Budapest fair. "But they do make sufficiently clear the basic reasons behind the success of Hungarian consumer trade -- socialist enterprise and day-to-day orientation toward the purchaser."

PARTY DEPARTMENT CHIEFS MEET IN SOFIA

LD202308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] A working meeting has been held in Sofia by heads and deputy heads of departments of organizational party work of the fraternal socialist countries' communist and workers' parties central committees. Discussions took place on issues connected with preparing for the conference of socialist countries' communist and workers' parties central committee secretaries responsible for organizational party work.

BULGARIA, SOVIET UNION SIGN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

AU130947 Sofia BTA in English 0851 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 13 (BTA) -- A number of agreements on the direct cooperation in manufacture were signed here yesterday by mechanical engineering enterprises of the USSR and Bulgaria. The agreements provide for an improvement of the long-term cooperation in the joint production of the heavy mechanical engineering and the chemical industry, and especially in the manufacture of building machines, excavators, etc. The agreements specify the organization and the forms of the industrial relatons between the enterprises in Orsk, Tolyatti and Suma on the one hand, and the Bulgarian enterprises in Radomir, Ruse and Haskovo, on the other hand. This cooperation will contribute to the more efficient use of the production capacities, to the fuller meeting of the demands of the two countries' national economies for higher production.

The agreements were signed: On the Bularian side -- by Mr Khristo Kristov, minister of foreign trade, Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of the mechanical and electronic engineering, and by Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry and, on the Soviet side -- by Mr Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, Mr Sergey Afanasyev, minister of the heavy and road mechanical engineering, Mr Konstantin Brekhov, minister of the chemical and petro-chemical mechanical engineering, and Mr Vitaliy Chudin, minister of the construction, the road and communal mechanical engineering.

KUZNETZOV MEETS ROMANIAN PROSECUTOR IN MOSCOW

PM181507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 14 October V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received N. Popovici, prosecutor general of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in the Kremlin.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES CPCZ DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD191843 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a CPSZ delegation headed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Moscow today. Other members of the delegation are: Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Bejda, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, Otto Cmolik, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other party officials.

Those present at the meeting on the Soviet side were: Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and CPSU Central Committee departmental heads Leonid Zamyatin, Vadim Medvedev and Vasiliy Shauro.

The representatives of the two parties exchanged views on the implementation of the conclusions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress and at the sessions of the two parties' central committees devoted to ideological and mass-political work. They also assessed practical questions of the further deepening of cooperation between the two parties in the ideological sphere.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO TALKS WITH HONECKER

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October carries in its First Edition on page 4 an account of talks held in Berlin between Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, under the general heading "On a Friendly Visit." The PRAVDA version has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: Berlin, 18 Oct -- A meeting has taken place here between E. Honecker and A.A. Gromyko.

A.A. Gromyko conveyed to... (picking up the second paragraph, supply PRAVDA opening)

Last paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...armaments in Europe.

Taking part in the conversation were, on the Soviet side, V.I. Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR, and V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; on the GDR side, H. Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and O. Fischer, GDR foreign minister. (supplying additional concluding paragraph)

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON BILAK BBC INTERVIEW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 October carries in its Second Edition on page 5 a TASS-attributed report entitled "V. Bilak Interview" and datelined Prague, 11 October. The PRAVDA Second Edition version has been compared with the version from the First Edition of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 October published in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on 17 October, page F 4, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line nine, in Second Edition, 12 October reads: ...race will unfold. On the basis of its own historical experience, V. Bilak pointed out, the CSSR cannot look indifferently at the fact that it is intended to deploy new mass destruction weapons to the west of its border. The CSSR is fulfilling its duty stemming from defense of the socialist community. We would be pleased, V. Bilak said, if we did not have to do this, if the equilibrium of forces were not upset. We wholly support... (supply additional passage)

Second paragraph, last line in Second Edition, 12 October reads: ...phony and unobjective. The CSSR fulfills all international agreements and existing norms and the commitments ensuing from them. Every state, he emphasized, has its own laws, and they must be observed.

The question of human rights in the interpretation of bourgeois propaganda and, unfortunately, of certain politicians in the West is a great deception. It conceals a grubby intention to preserve the rights of those people who want to exploit and oppress and to assert the right to interfere in other states' affairs. There is more freedom and broader democracy in the CSSR than in bourgeois states, whose representatives criticize us, V. Bilak pointed out.

Exposing the essence... (supplying additional passage)

Third paragraph, last line in Second Edition, 12 October reads: ...have been used. The CSSR, in the vice president's estimation, is "bad" and must be "punished." What, then, accounts for such hatred toward the CSSR? Only the fact, V. Bilak emphasized, that we are traveling our own, socialist path, and not the U.S. path. We rebuke neither the U.S. Administration nor the U.S. people for not taking the path of socialism. They try to rebuke us for supposedly being less civilized than Mr Bush. But does he even know what civilization is? Does he know that "civilized people" created the gas chambers, where they annihilated millions of women and children? That it was precisely the "most civilized" country that burned Vietnam with napalm and destroyed Song My, that it is helping to commit genocide against the Palestinians and rejects their right to a motherland, and that is preparing the destruction of human civilization?

Does the vice president even know that, in the days when the buffalo herds still roamed the territory of the United States, Czechoslovakia already had the famous Charles University where Jan Hus taught -- Jan Hus whom Mr Bush mentioned in his speech, but without knowing who he was and why he was burned? It is sad that the vice president of the greatest imperialist state is incapable of distinguishing values and does not know what is progressive and what is reactionary.

In politics, V. Bilak... (supplying additional passage)

Penultimate paragraph, last line in Second Edition, 12 October reads: ...is fundamentally false. Each socialist country builds socialism for its own people and at the same time respects its national, historical features and peculiarities.

The USSR does... (supplying additional passage)

U.S., NATO TRY TO MISLEAD ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT

LD202313 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The front of the struggle for peace is widening, the ranks of the participants in the anti-war movement are growing. People increasingly clearly realize the dangers threatening their existence and stemming from the irresponsible militaristic policy course of Washington, its imperial ambitions and the dream of a world hegemony. That is precisely why millions of people belonging to various sections of the population -- workers and civil servicemen, peasants and businessmen, women and young people, people of different political affiliations and different convictions feel concerned over their future. All of them are united by the wish to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Washington and its closest allies, the psychological warfare services of the USA and NATO, alarmed by the powerful upsurge of the anti-war movement, the growing opposition to their plans for unleashing a new spiral of the arms race, above all the plans for the deployment in Western Europe of new American first-strike nuclear weapons, have been recently making intensive efforts in an attempt to scale down and mislead the anti-missile movement, put it on a wrong track. All, even most unscrupulous methods are used in this effort, beginning from the repetition of the hackneyed "Soviet military threat" myth and ending with falsification of history.

Thus, addressing a press conference in Washington and turning to European youth, U.S. President Reagan urged young people to think that, as he put it, the threat to peace stems not from the USA and NATO but allegedly from the Soviet Union. "We have no medium-range missiles in Europe", the President claimed, apparently, in the hope that his audience forgot both about the U.S. forward-based nuclear means and the nuclear forces of Britain and France, which are part and parcel of the NATO's nuclear potential targeted on the USSR and its allies. The American President, obviously, hoped that the public does not know either about the decision taken by the leaders of the major Western powers in Guadelupe in January 1979 that the USA would appear at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons alone so as to avoid taking the British and French nuclear means into account in the general balance of forces in the continent.

By pursuing jointly with Washington the policy of turning the country into the main nuclear missile range in the continent, the ruling circles of the FRG are doing their utmost in an attempt to discredit the participants in the anti-missile movement. The latest example of that is the statement made by FRG Chancellor Kohl in an interview with the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI. By declaring that "policy is not made in the streets" the chancellor disregards the fact that the policy, which is now being made in Bonn's corridors of power, does not take into account the striving of an overwhelming majority of the FRG's citizens for peace, their reluctance to become Washington's nuclear hostages in Europe. The attempts made by the Bonn leaders at picturing things as if the returns of the latest Bundestag elections give them a "mandate" for turning the country into a site for the deployment of American nuclear missiles are inconsistent. This is also borne out by numerous public opinion polls which indicate that nearly three-quarters of West Germans oppose the installation in their country of new American "Pershing" and cruise missiles. Official Bonn's hostile attitude to the mass anti-war movement, which expresses the sentiments of millions of people, indicates that it does not wish to heed the opinion of a majority of the country's citizens.

NATO TO REMOVE 'OBSOLETE' NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD210902 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The mounting movement in Western Europe against deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries creates serious obstacle to the realisation of those most dangerous plans and compels the NATO leadership and the bloc's propaganda services to resort to various manoeuvres in order to defuse the public protests.

One of such manoeuvres is the NATO strategists's decision which has been widely publicised in advance and which is to be officially announced in the coming days at NATO's nuclear planning group session in Ottawa. As is widely reported, it is a question of a 25 per cent "reduction" of NATO's "theatre" nuclear weapons already deployed in Europe, of about fifteen hundred tactical nuclear warheads, in particular.

However, if one takes a more attentive look at this decision, one cannot but come to a conclusion that in actual fact this is an attempt at portraying the removal of obsolete NATO nuclear weapons from service as an "important step in the field of disarmament." It is planned, in particular, to remove about a thousand obsolete nuclear artillery shells which were to be discarded as far back as in 1977 and about 300 nuclear mines the decision to remove which is reported to have been taken way back in 1980. As the London OBSERVER put it, the point is, in a word, to scrap the out-dated function.

It is not fortuitous that an announcement to this effect has been timed for the current autumn in order to influence the public that is deeply worried by the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that NATO officials thereby hope to muffle the protests against the arms build-up.

By means of pseudo-peaceful "gestures" the NATO leaders seek to downplay the intensity of actions against turning Western Europe into a U.S. nuclear-missile staging area and against turning the West Europeans into Washington's nuclear hostages. It is not at all accidental that NATO's high-level group, which last year adopted the above-mentioned decision, is headed by Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defence -- international security policy, who is notorious as a convinced opponent of arms control agreements.

Many political observers believe, however, that such ill-fated attempts will not be able to hoodwink the participants in the anti-missile movement who will unravel this deceptive manoeuvre by the NATO strategists and propagandists.

W. EUROPEANS OPPOSE U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

Missiles 'Lessen Security'

LD161415 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 15 Oct 83

["Western Europe -- A Nuclear Hostage of Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Increasingly deep concern of the European public is aroused by the U.S. Administration's stubborn endeavors to impose new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles upon a number of European countries of NATO at all costs.

According to NBC correspondent Attlee, some NATO experts criticize the decision to deploy new missiles in Europe and argue that they are quite unnecessary militarily. Moreover, there is a firm opinion that new U.S. missiles not only fail to enhance security but, on the contrary, considerably lessen it. In the event of deployment of such missiles, the strategic situation would radically change and the threat of a nuclear conflict would greatly increase. It is natural that in the light of such mounting danger, many Europeans, as the NBC correspondent points out, regard the United States as a villain because it wants to hide its nuclear missiles behind the back of the peoples of Western Europe.

The West European public has every ground to believe that the Reagan administration and those in NATO who support it are drawing Western Europe into confrontation which is totally unjustified and senseless. The U.S. Government, for the sake of its own plans and ambitions, is turning the peoples of Western Europe virtually into nuclear hostages and is doing that openly and cynically. It is not at all fortuitous, therefore, that military critics who really visualize what a threat is posed to the continent and to the world as a whole by the U.S. undertaking are also joining the broad popular movement of protest by the European public against the U.S. intention to deploy new nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe. The travel time of Perhing II missiles to targets in the territory of the Soviet Union is only 6-8 minutes.

Of course, the countries of the socialist community will not allow military superiority over themselves. And the governments of NATO countries would make a serious error, underestimating the importance of such a warning by socialist countries.

Where is the way out and does one exist? There is a way out. Above all the United States and its NATO allies must renounce the time period that they set for deploying the new medium-range nuclear missiles. But if, before the end of the current year, an agreement which answers the interest of the peoples has still not been reached at the talks in Geneva, then it is necessary for the talks to be continued with the aim of achieving such an agreement. Not a single possibility must be missed for an accord to be reached which answers the interests of all peoples.

In such conditions the Soviet Union has expressed a readiness to continue to observe its unilateral freeze on medium-range missile systems deployed in the European part of its territory, and to continue to implement the unilateral reduction of such systems which was begun together with the freeze.

Europeans '200 Million Hostages'

LD151752 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 83

[From the VREMYA newscast; Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello comrades. In his statement, which has become a programmatic document for fighters for peace worldwide, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted that from the captain's bridge in Washington, the operation to install in Europe U.S. nuclear missiles is seen as most advantageous for the United States, advantageous at the expense of Europe. The European allies of the United States are regarded as hostages, 200 million hostages -- such is the population of West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland, the five countries where it is planned to locate the new U.S. nuclear missiles. The places where they are to be based have been determined, the sites have been selected and parts for the Perhsings and the cruise missiles are already being brought in.

Comrade Andropov's statement poses the question: Is any thought given to such a cynical U.S. policy by those European politicians, who, disregarding the interests of their peoples and the interests of peace, are helping the implementation of the U.S. Administration's ambitious militarist plans?

In Bonn, London and Rome there have been frequent government statements recently that the U.S. allies will fulfill the NATO decision. The French president has just completed a visit to Belgium. It is known that Belgium, like Holland, has not yet given official agreement to the deployment of cruise. Mitterrand was so persistent in his attempts to persuade the Belgian leadership to do so that he evoked indignation. Rather than put pressure on the Belgian Government, the Socialist Party chairman, Van Miert said, the French president could do a better service to European security by agreeing to include the French nuclear forces at the Geneva talks. An understanding is growing in West Europe as to what consequences the appearance of the new U.S. missiles will bring. It is no accident that the Dutch Parliament has twice opposed the NATO decision. The question of upgrading arms has become the main topic at the Land conferences of the Social Democrats now going on in the FRG. One after the other these conferences are saying a firm no to the arms upgrading and they are putting in doubt the correctness of their party's position on the missile issue.

In Britain, the Labor Party is demanding that the decision to deploy the missiles be revoked. And, of course, the antinuclear movement in West Europe is expanding. The movement will reach an unprecedented scale in the second half of October. In the FRG alone it is planned to hold more than 100,000 demonstrations with the participation of 3 million people. On 22 October, a day of general protest against the missiles, the peace campaigners in Bonn will begin to chant at 2355: The time has come to say no. Yes, the time has come to say no to the U.S. missiles, not only for the peoples of West Europe, but also for the leading European politicians.

FRG ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD202302 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Glukhov reports:

New sections of the West German public join in the struggle against deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Germany. The Associations of Christian Democrats opposed to NATO's "rearmament" with nuclear missiles, demanded that the Presidium of the CDU Federal Board should make efforts to prevent Pershing-2 and cruise missiles from being deployed in the FRG. In their appeal to the CDU leadership the Associations of Christian Democrats say that in view of the growing public concern and public opposition it is necessary to study carefully and discuss the state of the Geneva talks both within the party and at parliamentary level. While this discussion is on, the appeal says, no preparations should be made for deployment of new American missiles.

The CDU youth organization Junge Union of Saar has strongly condemned NATO's plans for nuclear weapons. It demands in its statement that the FRG should refuse to have new missiles deployed in its territory because they are assault weapons.

Medical workers of Kiel have made a statement warning against a nuclear threat in the event new American nuclear missiles are deployed in the FRG. We consider prevention of nuclear war the only effective way to salvation. Therefore we disagree with those who consider it possible to wage a limited nuclear war or who belittle the danger of such a war, says an appeal signed by 450 medical workers of the city.

MERTES CHARGED WITH 'CYNICISM' ON FIRST STRIKE

LD152050 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Alois Mertes, state minister to the FRG Foreign Ministry, made a statement at the West German Bundestag in support of the NATO concept of the first use of nuclear weapons. As this human-hating concept of unleashing nuclear war, which threatens catastrophic consequences for the population of the FRG and other countries, cannot be justified by any sensible arguments, he was forced to resort to, mildly speaking, strange arguments.

Mertes claims that the ban on the first use of nuclear weapons "would ensure advantages for the Soviet Union, which has superiority in conventional weapons". But, in the first place, there is no such superiority, rather a rough balance of such forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organisation.

Moreover, according to the evidence of the highly prestigious London-based Strategic Research Institute, far from being inferior, NATO even has some superiority over the Warsaw Treaty as regards the numerical strength of the armed forces in Europe. Second, the participants in the Warsaw Treaty offered NATO way back in January 1983 to conclude a treaty in which both sides would commit themselves never to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons one against another. Yet NATO has up to now failed to give a positive answer to this peace initiative.

Mertes goes on to claim that the nuclear weapons and their possible use in war are not prohibited by the international legal treaties. But who is to blame for that? It must be recalled that in 1981 the U.N. General Assembly adopted on the initiative of the USSR and the other socialist countries the "declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe" announcing the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against humanity. Later the Soviet Union, unilaterally, made the history-making commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The United States and the other NATO nuclear powers have never been heard to make a similar commitment. On the contrary, the NATO military strategists are declaring the bloc's readiness to be the first to use nuclear weapons already at the first stages of an armed conflict", while the NATO staffs are preparing for the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe.

In a word, when the West German minister of state declares that the first use of nuclear weapons is for the West an "indispensable prerequisite for preserving peace in Europe", he is totally distorting the facts, placing stake on people being uninformed and ignorant. It is not fortuitous that a spokesman for the party of the "Greens" strongly criticised in Bundestag the pronouncements by Mertes and stressed that they were full of "crude cynicism"

USSR SAID TO ASSURE FRG 1970 AGREEMENT 'VALID'

AU201420 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 18 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by DELO correspondents Bozidar Pahor and Barbara Goricar]

[Excerpts] Bonn, Vienna, 17 Oct -- The 12-hour talks between Gromyko and Genscher in Vienna on Saturday and Sunday were unsuccessful, except for one item which is very important for Bonn.

Moscow confirmed to Bonn that the principles of the agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and the FRG in Moscow in 1970 would remain valid even if the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles failed. This decision accepted and confirmed by the two ministers at their meeting in Vienna extends to the future beyond this fall. But this is all that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was able to achieve for Bonn and for the West in general.

But Genscher's attempt to bring the positions of Moscow and Washington closer together with his "message of good will" failed, just as it had been expected by everyone except the greatest optimists. And it was not the psychological circumstances that were decisive in this connection. It is known that Gromyko was deeply offended because the Americans refused to allow him to arrive in the United States aborad an Aeroflot plane and thereby prevented his talks with Reagan and Schultz. Gromyko complained bitterly to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek, saying that something like that had never happened to him before. Even John Foster Dulles, his greatest opponent in the distant fifties, received him in his own home.

However, the situation would be much less serious if it were only a matter of Gromyko's anger and feeling of offense. What is in fact involved in this connection is the fact that, if Moscow intends to yield in any way at all, it will not yield at a time when it is still not clear what political consequences the peace demonstrations in Western Europe and especially in the FRG will have. Gromyko considers Reagan's latest proposal as "not serious."

BELGIAN 'INDIGNATION' AT MITTERRAND CITED

PM190918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Topical Themes": "The Pentagon Lobbyist's Role, or a Disservice to European Security"]

[Text] Brussels, 15 October -- Many Belgian politicians and the public have received a number of remarks made by French President F. Mitterrand during his 3-day visit to Brussels with a sense of profound indignation. During his talks with Belgian leaders, the French president not only reaffirmed Paris' adherence to the NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, but also did his best "to advise" Belgium to agree to the deployment of these weapons. Furthermore, Mitterrand again reaffirmed France's refusal to include the French nuclear forces in the overall count of NATO's nuclear potential.

Speaking at a press conference here, L. van Geyt, the president of the Belgian Communist Party, denounced the stance adopted by Paris with regard to the Geneva talks. This stance, he emphasized, is to considerable degree hampering the achievement of accords in Geneva. Mitterrand's reasoning and the French Government's desire "to pretent that the French nuclear forces do not exist are grist for the NATO hawks' mill," the Belgian Communists' leader stressed. "Instead of bringing pressure to bear on the Belgian Government in an effort to force it to deploy the U.S. missiles, the French president could render a great service to European security by agreeing to have the French nuclear forces taken into account," K. van Miert, the president of the (Flemish) Socialist Party, said in his turn.

Mitterrand's denigrating remarks about the peace champions who oppose the deployment of U.S. missiles and whom he described as "pacifists playing into Moscow's hands" also provoked angry protests. The Belgian National Action Committee for Peace and Development has circulated a statement which emphasizes that Mitterrand "is supporting the Belgian Government's arms policy at a time when the vast majority of the country's population is opposing the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Belgium."

PALESTINIAN SPEAKS ON SOVIET-ARAB FRIENDSHIP

LD202104 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Talk by "prominent Palestinian personality" Rami ash-Sha'ir]

[Text] Through this talk of mine to Radio Peace and Progress I would like to express on behalf of the PLO our great appreciation of the Soviet peoples for the call made by the CPSU Central Committee to the world peoples on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; a call in which international sentiments and sympathy with the peoples of the world struggling for their liberty, progress, independence and prosperity were incorporated.

The extreme concern expressed through the slogans addressed by the CPSU Central Committee on the issues that concern the Arab world and the Middle East region is a reaffirmation of the principled policy followed by the Soviet Union regarding the issues of liberation, based on true friendship and support for struggling peoples. The specific slogan, addressed to the world's peoples, demanding enhanced solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people had a profound effect on bolstering the course of the Arab liberation movement and the PLO, which has become its vanguard. This slogan also has had a great effect with regard to raising the morale of the Palestinian people, in particular, and of the Arab peoples in general for escalating their struggle and steadfastness against the imperialist attack led by the United States, which aims to conquer their will and stop their historic (?role).

Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, warned in his 15 June speech against the increasingly intense hostility of the extremist reactionary forces led by the United States, in an attempt to turn back the wheels of development at any price. Recent events in Lebanon are evidence of the increasing intensity of hostility against our Arab peoples, the price of which is paid by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in the hundreds of victims killed by the invading U.S. Army [as heard]. These imperialist military campaigns against the peoples of the Middle East region are accompanied by concerted activities by the U.S. CIA and the Zionist intelligence Mosad apparatus and their lackeys in an attempt to create sedition among various political forces and parties, which stand united, in order to divert their attention from facing the main enemy represented in imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Through Radio Peace and Progress we urge Arab governments and masses to respond to the Soviet Union's appeal to them to unite their ranks in the struggle against the instruments of imperialism and the Israeli Zionist invasion. We address a special appeal to all progressive Arab forces to be more cautious than ever not to fall in the whirlwind of conspiracies, intrigues and sedition hatched by the hostile intelligence apparatus. We appeal for peripheral differences to be laid aside and for a joint action plan to be found for facing the imperialist Zionist schemes. We also call on all honorable forces in the world to take immediate action to stop the deterioration in international relations as a result of the adventurism of U.S. imperialism, which constitutes a grave threat to humanity as a whole.

Let Soviet-Arab friendship become stronger and stronger. It is a revolution until victory.

GRENADA 'TENSE' AFTER BISHOP, MINISTERS' DEATHS

LD210523 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico October 20 TASS -- According to the government broadcasting station "Free Grenada", a tense situation has formed in the country following sharp differences and a split in the leadership of the New Jewel movement of Grenada. An armed clash took place, which claimed the lives of the Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop and several ministers.

The Revolutionary Military Council assumed full power in the country. In a radio address, it urged the people to retain self-control and stated its determination to uphold the cause of the revolution.

SANDINIST CITED ON U.S. 'INVASION' PLANS

LD200835 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Managua October 20 TASS -- The United States is intensively preparing for a new big invasion of Nicaragua by its mercenaries from the territory of Honduras and Costa Rica. A statement to this effect was made by Julio Ramos, head of the operations division of the Sandinist People's Army.

Addressing the State Council of the republic, Julio Ramos said that more than 8,000 counter-revolutionaries were massed in the areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua's Nueva Segovia, Chinandega, Madriz and Zelaya Departments. A concentration of gangs of mercenaries has been also registered in Costa Rica. They are poised for an attack against Nicaragua's Rivas and Rio San Juan Departments. According to the CIA's designs, the counter-revolutionaries are to start an attack in November-December this year, at the time when American troops in Honduras are to be put on high alert in accordance with the scenario of the "Big Pine-2" military exercises.

The CIA, Julio Ramos said, has taken full control of preparations for a new invasion, whose aim is to try to capture a part of Nicaragua's territory in the north including the towns of Ocotoal and Jalapa as well as some areas in the south and on the country's Atlantic coasts.

The CIA has set to the counter-revolutionaries the task of consolidating ground in part of Nicaragua's territory and establishing there their own "government", which is to serve as a signal for the start of massive imperialist aggression against Nicaragua, Julio Ramos stressed.

MEXICAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD200610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, led by Gomez, the party's general secretary, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET-ARGENTINE TRADE TIES NOTED

PY202350 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 19 Oct 83

[From the "Chronicle of Latin American Events" feature, with Viktor Deruga]

[Excerpt] The Argentine news agency TELAM has reported the visit of a Soviet trade delegation to Argentina.

This delegation is made up of members of the Soviet Merchant Marine Ministry [as heard]. According to the report, the objective of this delegation is to make some readjustments for the smoother functioning of the bilateral agreement on the maritime transport of Argentine and Soviet products.

This visit is very important because trade between Argentina and our country has been increasing greatly during the past few years. Many Argentine state and private enterprises are interested in the development of the economic-trade ties with our country. These ties have an unquestionable advantage: stability, with no sudden changes for political purposes, as it usually happens in the so-called world of great capital of the private enterprises, or of capitalist countries. I am particularly referring to the United States, the most important socioeconomic commercial partner of Argentina, and of other Latin American countries.

Trade with the Soviet Union is carried out upon a stable and durable base. Naturally the distance separating our country from Argentina demands that most trade activities be carried out by sea. The Argentine participation in the maritime transport sector has increased during the past few years upon the implementation of the Maritime Transport Agreement completed in 1980.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

PM200829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Text] For Individual Housing Construction

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of material and technical supplies for individual housing construction and has adopted a relevant resolution.

With the aim of improving the provision of individual houses with materials and articles and strengthening the material and technical base of the ministries and departments connected with their production and trade, as well as extending the services offered to the population, the USSR Council of Ministers has set the USSR Ministry of Trade a target for 1984-1985 for the allocation of timber, construction, and other materials and sanitary engineering equipment for sale to the population through timber trade depots and stores. In 1984 alone 6.8 million cubic meters of commercial timber, 5 million cubic meters of lumber, 50 million square meters of wood fiber board, 4 million metric tons of cement, 4 million standard slate tiles, 11.5 million square meters of ceramic tiles, a considerable quantity of roofing materials, gas stoves, water heaters, sanitary engineering apparatus and equipment, pipes, varnishes, paints, and electrical and other articles are to be allocated for sale to the population.

In order to fully meet the population's needs for prefabricated timber houses and sets of timber components for houses with walls made from local construction materials, the USSR Gosplan has been instructed to provide in its plans for the allocation of commodity stocks for prefabricated timber houses with a total area of 1 million square meters in 1985 and commodity stocks for complete sets of timber components for houses with walls made from local construction materials covering a total area of 1.5 million square meters in 1984 and 1.6 million square meters in 1985.

The union republic councils of ministers have been instructed, when assigning commodity stocks for prefabricated timber houses, sets of timber components for houses with walls made from local construction materials, and other timber and construction materials and sanitary engineering equipment, to supply them for individual housing construction in rural settlements on a priority basis.

It is incumbent on the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building to ensure the increased output and improved quality of timber and construction materials, sanitary engineering equipment, and spare parts, water heaters, ceramic sanitary ware, and other items essential for individual housing construction.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, the USSR Gossnab, and the union republic council of ministers have been instructed to organize, in 1984, at the timber trade bases and stores selling timber and construction materials under their jurisdiction, the acceptance of orders from the population for materials and articles (including orders for local construction materials) essential for constructing and repairing individual houses and making garden sheds and also for the delivery of these materials and articles to customers.

It has also been deemed expedient to organize the issuing and delivery to the population of cement, slate, soft roofing, glass, radiators and convector heaters, ceramic tiles and other items direct from construction materials industry and local industry enterprises under trading organization's job schedules, using commodity stocks.

The USSR Gossnab, the union republic councils of ministers, and the Tsentrosoyuz have been set targets for 1984-1985 to expand, modernize, construct, and commission specialized timber depots and stores trading in timber and construction materials. Measures have been outlined to ensure the construction of these depots and stores and to furnish them with the necessary means of transport and equipment.

Using Equipment Efficiently

The USSR Government has examined the question of serious shortcomings in the use of equipment at the enterprises and construction sites of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that these ministries have failed to take appropriate measures to fulfill the USSR Council of Ministers' repeated instructions to formulate and implement measures to accelerate the construction of projects and the commissioning of unmounted equipment and to regulate the placing of orders for Soviet equipment and the implementation of purchases of imported equipment, as a result which the equipment acquired remains uninstalled for a long time, stocks of it continue to grow, and considerable material damage is done to the national economy.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building to take steps, together with the construction ministries, to overcome the serious shortcomings in this matter. These ministries have been set targets to ensure the installation of equipment and the commissioning of capacities at enterprises and construction sites in 1983.

USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers are required to take effective steps in 1983-1985 to reduce the stocks of uninstalled equipment to the normative level, to ensure the commissioning and assimilation of imported equipment within the guarantee period set by the foreign firms of suppliers, and to reallocate and put into economic circulation as quickly as possible surplus equipment in the possession of enterprises and construction sites. The officials to blame for failure to meet the targets for the constructing and commissioning of production capacities must be made strictly answerable.

The USSR Gosplan has been instructed to step up control over the work of ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers in reducing above-norm stocks of uninstalled equipment.

Sociodemographic Survey of Population

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Conducting a Selective Sociodemographic Survey of the Population in 1985."

In accordance with this resolution a selective sociodemographic survey will be conducted in the period 2 through 11 January 1985 by means of a population poll using specially trained workers (pollsters).

The investigation will cover 5 percent of the population living on USSR territory, excluding people living in the Far North and other regions, with whom communication is rendered difficult in January.

The resolution sets targets for giving assistance to the state statistical organs in preparing the sociodemographic survey, for producing the requisite documentation, and for allocating computers, as well as for determining the rates of pay of the workers who will be taking part in the survey.

On Production Teams

In conformity with Article 18 of the USSR Law "On Labor Collectives and Enhancing Their Role in Managing Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations" the USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of the procedure for ratifying statutes on production teams.

It has been laid down that a standard statute on the production team will be ratified by the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Problems together with the AUCCTU and that sectorial statutes will be ratified by the relevant ministries and departments together with the central (republic) trade union committees on the basis of the standard statute.

The USSR Council of Ministers has also examined a number of other questions and adopted relevant resolutions on them, including:

The progress of fulfillment of the 19 August 1982 CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures to Improve the Population's Health Care";

The construction of a complex of quayside installations for the rail and ferry link between the USSR and the GDR at Klaypeda;

Measures to increase the production of protein and other feed additives for stockraising.

GRISHIN PRESENTS AWARD TO MOSCOW COLLECTIVE

LD210256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Today the Moscow Serp I Molot Metallurgical Works was today presented with the Order of the October Revolution.

A solemn meeting was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee. He said:

[Begin Grishin recording] Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee ofthe CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on behalf of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, cordially to congratulate the glorious collective of the Serp I Molot Works on being awarded the Order of the October Revolution and to congratulate leading and innovative production and construction workers on their government awards, to wish all the workers, engineers, technicians, builders, and assembly workers good health, personal happiness, and new labor successes for the good of our socialist homeland. [applause]

The Order of the October Revolution is being awarded to your collective at a noteworthy time when a nationwide struggle has been unleashed in our country for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The collective of the Serp i Molot Works is one of the leading detachments of the capital's workers. It consistently achieves high results in fulfilling plans and tasks, and constantly comes forward with valuable patriotic initiatives. [applause]

Today, marking the works' anniversary and its being awarded the Order of the October Revolution, we say: Honor and glory to the collective of the Serp i Molot Works, to all those who by their selfless labor successfully fulfill the production and construction plans and make a great contribution to the development of the economy of our country. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Grishin read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award to the Moscow Serp i Molot Works of the October Revolution Order and pinned the high award to the enterprise's banner.

IZVESTIYA'S MATVEYEV RECEIVES AWARD ON BIRTHDAY

PM111202 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Awarding the Order of the Peoples' Friendship to Comrade V.A. Matveyev"]

[Text] It has been decided to award Comrade Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev, political observer of IZVESTIYA's Editorial Board, the Order of the Peoples' Friendship for his many years of fruitful work in the Soviet press on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Yu. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow, 6 October 1983

ALIYEV AT FUNERAL FOR AZERBAIJAN PARTY OFFICIAL

WA201100 [Editorial Repprt] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 13 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word obituary of F.A. Aliyev, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, deputy to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, and secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, signed by, among Azerbaijani party and government officials, G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The same paper, on 15 September, carries on page 2 a 4,000-word account of the funeral of F.A. Aliyev that includes speeches by First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau K.M. Bagirov, First Secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau V.B. Galumyan, and Azerbaijani officials.

The funeral ceremony was also attended by G.A. Aliyev.

GOSBANK OFFICIAL ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

PM161410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Mironov, manager of the Gosbank's Moscow City office, under the rubric "Goods: Demand and Quality": "'Excess' Rubles?"]

[Text] It is an important economic and social task to eliminate the gap between consumer goods and the population's income. In the final analysis, resolving it means that our ruble will become still stronger and more solvent. Bank workers clearly understand better than others that its strength lies in further increasing the production of excellent goods. And they promote this in every possible way. For credit granted to enterprises also has an influential role. It makes it possible to control with the ruble those collectives which produce goods for the people.

An analysis of the present proportions between the growth of commodity production and that of Muscovites' money income shows that people do not spend a sizable proportion of it on purchases but deposit it in savings banks. It has to be said that these are not "excess" rubles but an indicator of the fact that store counters are frequently scantily or simply unattractively stocked for customers. How to overcome the situation that has taken shape? There is one answer: by means of a resolute reorganization of the work of industrial sectors supplying goods to trade.

Of course, great work lies ahead. It will take time and the combined efforts of many collectives, ministries, and planning organs. The work of light industry enterprises now gives cause for great concern. There are approximately 100 of them in the city, and they produce almost 3,000 types of articles. Today "industry for all," let us say so frankly, is not up to the mark: Dozens of collectives failed to cope with the plans, and the shortfall in goods for the population amounted to tens of millions of rubles. The flow reorganization of the sector's work, low efficiency in planning, the incomplete study of demand, and, in this connection, the shortcomings in the sphere of regulation by means of prices have resulted in trade enterprises' refusing to purchase its output.

It is possible to account for this unslightly picture in different ways, but production workers and our bank's analysis convincingly prove that workers of the USSR and RSFSR Light Industry Ministries are primarily to blame here.

Many goods which cannot be sold have piled up at the Zhenskaya Moda Association, but in the first quarter the ministry planned for the above-intent production of 9,500 silk blouses and 5,400 Soviet jersey fabric dresses. The raw materials for such volumes are not available. The RSFSR Light Industry Ministry Leather Goods Association is continuing to plan to deliver women's gloves, of which there is surplus stock at trade depots in Moscow and other cities. Yet the leather used to make unwanted things could successfully be used to make women's purses, which are in increased demand.

Unfortunately, there are many examples of "random" planning. What a surprise! Seeing this and wishing to "rectify the situation," ministry workers alter the plan and shift it to the end of the year. Incidentally, in the first half of the year the USSR Light Industry Ministry reduced the target by R168.5 million for 18 of the city's associations alone.

Indeed, they are endeavoring to get rid of the stored stale goods on customers in other parts of the country. But since there are large accumulations and they cannot be sold as planned, the associations have been granted the right to find consumers themselves. In other words, they are permitted to operate rather like peddlers.

The factories incur large losses in such "trade" and get into a grave financial plight. You can imagine how much additional transport is needed and what costs have to be borne because just three production associations -- Cheremushki, Bolshevichka, and Smena -- sent goods worth almost R98 million outside the city limits during the first half of the year.

Plants in heavy sectors of industry make a real contribution to the production of goods. They give the market more than 800 kinds of goods. Production of furniture, jewelry, clocks and watches, refrigerators, washing machines, and household goods makes up the largest proportion. The demand for the latter is very great in Moscow, and the shortfall in supplying these goods now stands at approximately R200 million.

Nevertheless, it now has to be said that out of 205 heavy industry plants almost one-third have not begun producing goods. And their share of the total output volume is meager at other plants. For example, enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building produce only 3-4 percent, and those of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building produce even less. The participation of certain plants in this important work is generally of a formal, symbolic nature: The Hard Alloys Combine and the Pipe Plant produce the same article, and the Mosprommekhanizatsiya Association supplies trade with just two items.

The range and the quality standard of goods far from always satisfy customers. You might think that the Yuvelirprom Association excelled itself by starting up the production of 100 new items during the first half of the year. But none of them yet enjoys increased demand. It is not surprising that during the half-year the association received 1,078 complaints about quality, to the tune of R170,000.

People are waiting for good Polet Model 2456 quartz watches from the First Clock and Watch Plant, but unfortunately, although their production is planned, there are none in the stores. Muscovites are looking for Slava alarm clocks, but the trade has few of them. At the same time, there are plenty of other brands, for which there is limited demand. Why is this?

Under conditions of rapidly changing demand and people's increasing requirements our enterprises must heed the suggestions of trade enterprises. They must abandon the production of unwanted goods, fulfill contractual obligations, and rule out large losses resulting from fines for violating them. For in the first quarter alone light industry enterprises were obliged to pay out more than R1 million for this.

Horticulturists have a particularly great complaint against Moskhoztorg trade enterprises. They seek but cannot find more than 530 kinds of household goods and construction materials worth R200 million. The party and government have shown concern for horticulturists by permitting credit to be granted them on preferential terms. Over 2 and 1/2 years Muscovites have received credit worth R100 million, but some of them have been forced to apply to Gosbank establishments for a deferment of the repayment date. There are no construction materials.

In our view, to increase the flow of goods it is necessary to remove all kinds of barriers in its path. There are many of them. It is necessary to find methods for the material encouragement of not only individual workers but also enterprise collectives to supply excellent products. It is necessary to interest production workers, as is done in Moscow City Soviet's local industry.

Other countries readily purchase its output for currency, and it is permitted to use part of it to develop enterprises. For example, equipment for the manufacture of eyeglass frames and lenses has been purchased with currency -- which will help to ease the acuteness of the "eyeglass" problem in the very near future. In addition, the question of balancing the population's income with consumer goods will be furthered.

This is not a new idea, but it needs to be repeated: What is needed is the joint, organically linked interest of industry and trade in the end result. And this consists in one thing -- the successful sale of goods to the population. In Moscow the majority of production associations have direct ties with trade. You might think that production workers, knowing the pattern of demand, must work with a precise eye to the purchaser. Nevertheless, last year a ban on the production of bad articles was imposed at 400 industrial enterprises. And Gosbank establishments apply measures of economic influence, not granting credit for raw materials from which low-grade goods are produced.

I think it would be beneficial if trade were given the possibility of encouraging industrial workers for producing good articles according to the percentage or proportion of goods sold. I would like -- and this is insistently demanded by the times and by rapidly changing fashion -- to set free the initiative of leaders when it comes to producing a new kind of product approved by trade.

Goods and money.... When you pronounce these words, you see before you the pans of scales, as it were. And it is clear to everyone -- and to bank specialists all the more so -- that the pans must be at the same level. On one condition: if an excellent commodity that pleases people lies in one of them.

FREIGHT SHIP PROGRESS-18 LAUNCHED FOR SALYUT

LD201528 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Under the programme of ensuring further functioning of the orbital scientific station "Salyut-7", the automatic freight ship "Progress-18" was launched in the Soviet Union at 12 hours 59 minutes Moscow time on October 20, 1983.

The aim of the ship's launching is to deliver expendable materials and various cargoes to the orbital station.

The ship "Progress-18" was put into an orbit with the following parameters: The maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 269 kilometres; the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 193 kilometres; the period of revolution -- 88.8 minutes; the inclination 51.6 degrees.

According to the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the automatic freight ship are functioning normally.

Propellant for Salyut

LD210831 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The cargo spacecraft, Progress-18, launched yesterday is on its way to the Salyut orbital station where the cosmonauts, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, are working. It takes unmanned space vehicles of this type 2 days to reach it. The Progress spaceship is now completing its maneuvers and approaching the station. It will bring the crew equipment, material for research and propellant.

In the 2 years the station has been in flight ten spaceships of different types docked with it.

FREIGHT CONVOY TRAPPED BY ICE IN CHUKCHI SEA

IZVESTIYA Report

PM121120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Pushkar report under the rubric "On the Spot": "Onset of Severe Ice"]

[Text] Vladivostok -- A serious situation has arisen in the ice of the Chukchi Sea. The convoys can cross each mile only with difficulty.

What is happening in the eastern sector of the Arctic, where there are now about 40 transport ships, tankers, and icebreakers?

At the icebreaker service of the Far East Shipping Line I met with Senior Polar Captain N. Inyushkin.

"I have been working in the eastern sector of the Arctic for 40 years," he said, "difficult shipping situations have arisen before, but I don't think there has ever been such a complex ice situation as this year."

The unmelting Ayon ice pack, which usually moves away from the shores of Chukotka and Yakutia to the north, freeing a 20-30 mile passage for shipping for a brief summer period, has not moved this year. Because of this, the sea did not warm up, and now ice began to appear unusually early, from mid-August.

The sea in the region of Shmidt Cape has begun to freeze 3 weeks early. New ice is freezing together with fragments of ice fields and pack ice, forming an unexpected barrier in the path of the convoys which usually keep moving here until the end of October.

Since 20 June, when navigation began in the eastern sector of the Arctic, the icebreakers "Admiral Makarov," "Vladivostok," "Leningrad," "Magadan," "V. Poyarkov," "Kapitan Khlebnikov," and "Yermak" have been working ceaselessly. The "Kapitan Sorokin" and the nuclear-powered "Lenin" and "L. Brezhnev" came to their assistance later, from the west. The icebreakers forged a path with difficulty and took ships through on short towropes. In this way they managed to deliver more than 80 percent of the planned quantity of freight to the Arctic ports.

By October the situation had become still more difficult. The Kolyma River came to a standstill. Shore ice formed over a vast distance of coastline from its mouth to the Bering Strait. Now it was possible to travel westwards only when there were east and southeasterly winds, which created a narrow gap between the shore ice and the Ayon ice pack.

At the beginning of October a convoy escorted by the "Kapitan Sorokin" entered this channel and moved slowly westward. But on 5 October the wind changed to a northwesterly and the channel began rapidly filling with ice and freezing over. Hummocking began. Eventually the convoy ran up against an insuperable barrier. Even by means of ramming, the icebreaker was unable to break through to the ships caught in the ice trap.

Because of the squeezing and pushing of the ice, some of the transport ships found themselves in a difficult position.

According to the latest radio messages, there is now a north wind, snow, and 7 degrees of frost in the Chukchi Sea. The crews of the icebreakers and transport ships are doing everything possible to deliver the remaining national economic freight to the northern dwellers and to extricate the ships from their ice captivity to either east or west. Airmen of the Kolyma-Indigirka aviation enterprise are helping the ice headquarters to choose routes for the convoys on the spot.

We will report the subsequent progress of ice operations in the Chukchi Sea in future issues of IZVESTIYA.

Further Details

PM121413 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 October 1983 Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 1,000-word V. Shmyganovskiy report headed "Convoy in Ice Captivity," the sequel to the paper's 11 October report on the severe ice conditions that trapped a freight convoy in the Chukchi Sea. Shmyganovskiy reports that "after exhausting all their methods against the elements, the icebreakers were stopped. The convoy of 15 ships was trapped." He adds: "Our most honored nuclear icebreaker, the 'Leonid Brezhnev' (formerly the 'Arktika') had broken a blade earlier," but after repairs in Pevek "began to make its way to the help of the trapped convoy." Shmyganovskiy notes that no ship had sunk here for 18 years, but that the dry cargo ship "Nina Sagaydak" of the Far East Shipping Line was now in trouble. He describes how "45 crewmembers and 6 people accompanying the freight were lifted off" by helicopters from the icebreakers "Moskva" and "Vladivostok," but it proved impossible to save the ship. With a 40-degree list, the ship "remained afloat for about 24 hours, the pumps operated ceaselessly, but the holes were too serious. The dry cargo ship 'Nina Sagaydak' sank nose down into the water, yet held on for another 3 hours...."

The report notes that "all the crewmembers were flown to Vladivostok on 10 October," but goes on: "Meanwhile the Arctic is testing the strength of the diesel ship 'Kolya Myagotin.' It has been severely holed, and one hold is completely flooded. Some of the men have been taken off and a small group of seamen is waging the struggle for the ship's life. The crews of the icebreakers 'Yermak' and 'Kapitan Khlebnikov' are nearby, ready to lend a helping hand."

Shmyganovskiy notes that that is the current situation, and that hopes for the convoy to proceed on its way are now pinned on a change in the wind. In more general terms, he notes the advances in recent years due to the use of nuclear icebreakers, and cites B. Cherepanov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of the Use of Fleets and Ports at the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, who notes the importance of delivering freight to the northern inhabitants whatever the weather conditions and expresses determination to fulfill deliveries.

Shmyganovskiy concludes: "The loss of the diesel ship 'Nina Sagaydak' has confirmed yet again: The Arctic has not become any easier, not even the atom is omnipotent against the ice. But we believe that, all the same, the convoy will reach its destination."

40 Ships Trapped

LD131026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 Oct 83

["Operational Reportage" by correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko from the USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] "From Captain of the Kolya Myagotin..." The communications channels are urgently cleared for the distress signal. Operational duty official of the ministry (Aleksandr Petrovich Lavkov) is now working with Pevek, headquarters of marine operations in the eastern sector of the Arctic. First hold, eh? With telephone receiver in one hand and a short blue pencil in the other, during the conversation the operational situation is marked on the map which will be on the desk of the minister of the Merchant Marine in half an hour's time. How is the situation now?

[Lavkov] The situation is extraordinary, of course. There has been nothing like this for about 40 years, in the Proliv Longa...

[Mikhaylenko interrupts] That's here, between Wrangel Island and the mainland?

[Lavkov] Yes, yes. The ice trapped the convoys of ships in the summer navigation on the North Sea passage. Unfortunately, we have already lost one transport ship. The dry-cargo vessel "Nina Sagaydak" was crushed by the ice.

[Mikhaylenko] And the crew?

[Lavkov] The crew were taken off on helicopters onto an icebreaker. Now the MV Kolya Myagotin is in a very difficult situation. But the struggle continues to save the ship.

[Mikhaylenko] How many ships are there in this ice trap?

[Lavkov] About 40 transport ships and icebreakers.

[Mikhaylenko] Icebreakers, too?

[Lavkov] Icebreakers too. Here is a telegram received from onboard the icebreaker Leningrad: We are trapped by ice. We are trying to get moving. We have advanced one hull's length.

[Mikhaylenko] Such difficult ice.

[Lavkov] Difficult ice. The thickness is as much as 3 to 3 and 1/2 meters, so the situation is extraordinarily difficult. I would call it a dreadful situation. The only ship which can measure up to the Ayon ice is the atomic icebreaker Leonid Brezhnev.

[Mikhaylenko] From what you say I take it the ship is underway?

[Lavkov] It is now going to rescue convoys in the area of MYS Shmidta.

[Mikhaylenko] Aleksandr Petrovich, one last question. How is the weather now in the disaster area? I take it there are hard frosts.

[Lavkov] Yes, the temperature is down to 19 degrees below. The wind has slackened; it is almost windless, but this does not mean the situation has improved there radically. The frost is doing its work and the crews will still have to continue to work with all their might.

Rescue Operations Under Way

LD131732 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Leonidov writes:

A powerful detachment of ice-breakers is gathered off the shores of Chukotka preparing to come to the aid of tens of ships that are in distress here. The Soviet fleet has not undergone such a serious test by the arctic since the wrecking of the "Chelyuskin" 50 years ago.

Nobody in the North Sea route administration today can recall a similar case, nor do they feel able to forecast the final outcome of this most grave rescue operation. The Ayonskiy ice mass, which has always obediently retreated from the coast, allowing cargo convoys passage in the summer and autumn, this time showed unprecedented stubbornness. Its polar ice pack became locked solid with the young, growing ice, catching the frail motorvessels and tankers in a viselike grip.

The first victims have already fallen to the truly fatal embraces of the Arctic. The dry cargo carrier "Nina Sagaydak" has been lost, crushed by ice. Fortunately, it was possible to save all human life. The crew of the motor vessel "Kolya Myagotin," which has been severely holed, is desperately fighting for the life of its ship.

Even the old Arctic warrior, the atomic-powered vessel "Leonid Brezhnev" (75,000 horsepower) has damaged its propeller in the struggle against the elements. After all this vessel was the first in the history of the world fleet freely to reach the geographical north pole. At present the flagship is once more back in operation, it has been placed at the head of an ice-breaking group preparing for a decisive storming of the ice.

Those imprisoned by the Arctic are awaiting with hope even a small change in the wind, which will shift the ice fields and open up, at last, an ice-free patch of water. But, nevertheless, the main stake lies on the skill and courage of those on the ice-breakers, who have drawn up a detailed plan for the forthcoming operation. Its aim is not only to free the convoy from its captivity, but also to open up for it a path to the northern ports. After all, the transport ships have on board important national economic freight for the towns and construction sites of the Soviet polar region.

14 Oct TASS Report

LD142348 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Vladivostok October 14 TASS -- The ice-breaker Admiral Makarov has freed the ice-bound motorship Borya Tsarikov from its captivity off the Chukhot Peninsula. After leaving it in a safe zone, the Admiral Makarov returned to the ships of the convoy which are still locked in the ice. As has already been reported, tens of motorships and tankers found themselves in an unyielding ice trap in the eastern sector of the Arctic.

The headquarters of Arctic operations in Pevek radioed today that two more ships, the Yevgeniy Chaplanov and the Vladimir Mordvinov, were able to resume movement today. Joined by the motorship Pioner Kamchatki (Kamchatka Pioneer), they were led away by ice-breakers via cracks and ruptures that have formed in the solid ice field.

The rigorous Arctic suddenly showed mercy, and an easterly wind started blowing in the area where most of the ships are stranded. Far Eastern sailors are putting it to the maximum use, with ice-breaking vessels trying to lead other ships to a zone where navigation conditions are favourable.

With the long-awaited breakup os ice happening in some sectors, the bulk of ships, including the ice-breakers Leningrad and Kapitan Sorokin (Captain Sorokin), still find their way completely blocked by ice. Measures are being taken to set free also this group of ships.

Relief for Crews

LD161921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Special correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko's report from Pevek]

[Text] For the sailors who are struggling heroically with the ice off the coast of (Chukotka), the past day has turned out successfully, on the whole. Thanks to close interaction with the icebreakers by ice-reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters, 35 cargo ships which had run into trouble in the Long Strait are now on the move again. Some of them are making their way to the east, others to the west, and only five are left in the cruel grip of nature.

In the past 24 hours -- it is now 0400 in Chukotka -- the crews of the icebreakers "Admiral Makarov", "Vladivostok," and "Yermak" have particularly distinguished themselves by their selfless work. Without waiting for an atomic vessel, which was busy in another sector, to reach them, and taking advantage of the smallest cracks and openings, they carved their way persistently into the ice, freeing the sea-going freighters.

At the central command post for control for ice operation in the eastern region of the Arctic, concern for the ship "Kolya Myagotin" diminished and eased somewhat today. As we have already reported, it has been seriously damaged.

Working with precision in the ice, taking all precautions, the atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev" and the icebreaker "Kapitan Khlebnikov", which has been constantly watching over the ship in distress, have brought the ship out to the eastern edge of the ice field. Now the vessel is being prepared for sailing on open water. Divers are patching the hole and water is being pumped from the hold. The hull of the ship is being bound with steel cables.

All five freighters that I mentioned at the beginning, and the icebreakers accompanying them, the "Kapitan Sorokin" and the "Leningrad", are still motionless in such unbreakable ice. The central command post for ice operations is now gathering its main icebreaking forces into a striking fist. In a few days these will go to the aid of the trapped convoy. The operation is set for 18 October. Tomorrow the ship "Okha" will supply water and fuel to the icebreakers. Their crews will have an opportunity to sleep. They will rest and then resume their difficult duty.

The situation is becoming more complicated every day. Bronislav Semenovich Maynagashev, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and long-distance captain, said in a conversation with journalists. The Arctic winter is exceptionally early. The northern winds are picking up speed again. The frosts are becoming harder. The attack on the icefield planned for the day after tomorrow, must end in victory, he noted further.

Operation Continues

LD171747 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Murmansk October 17 TASS -- The operation to lead a large group of Soviet transport ships locked in the ice in the area of the Long Strait is continuing in the Chukchi Sea.

The nuclear-powered ice-breaker Lenin, with a blade of its left propeller broken, is forcing its way through the Ayon ice field in most difficult conditions. It is leading the tanker Nizhnevartovsk, and "we shall do everything to bring the fuel to the remote districts of Eastern Siberia in time," chief made Yuriy Kazachkov telexed from board.

The nuclear-powered ship Leonid Brezhnev, bearing the brunt of the operation, is hurrying to help another convoy which has got stranded in the Long Strait.

Although it is the situation in the East that the Murmansk-based sailors are now mostly concerned about, they have been paying much attention also to the Arctic's western sector where there currently are many transport ships and to where many of the ships, which have broken out of the ice trap, are being led. Eight ships were led to safe waters by the nuclear-powered ship Sibir in the morning today.

'Strike-Force' Formed

LD182105 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The purpose of a rare operation which began in the Arctic region today is to free the remaining six ships trapped in the ice south-east of the Cape Shmidt.

The operation is expected to bring to an end the drama in the Long Strait where a large convoy of Soviet freight ships stranded two weeks ago in huge floes of ice, Boris Yunitsyn, deputy minister of Merchant Marine of the USSR, told TASS. He heads a special rescue headquarters set up these days to oversee the rescue of the ships off the coast of Chukotka.

35 diesel ships have already been freed from ice grips and got under way. However, two tankers and three freighters as well as accompanying icebreakers, the Kapitan Sorokin and the Leningrad, still cannot get out from the ice trap, Boris Yunitsyn said. Many-year-old pack ice fields surrounding them form a about 20 miles wide. [sentence as received] The nuclear-powered icebreaker Leonid Brezhnev is trying to make its way to the stranded convoy of ships. However, it has a difficult time, too: It travelled a mere five miles in the past four hours.

Members of the rescue operation headquarters -- captains with vast previous experience of navigation in the Arctic, pilots, meteorologists and hydrologists -- believe that it is possible to set free the trapped convoy only by bringing icebreakers into a single 'strike force'. The operation is to be spearheaded by the flagship Leonid Brezhnev (75,000 h.p.) and two diesel-powered icebreakers, Germak and the Admiral Makarov.

However, even for such ships, designed specially for the Arctic, the assault on the ice fields will be no easy task. The situation is exacerbated by adverse weather conditions: The days are getting shorter, the temperatures (already standing at minus 25 degrees Celcius) are dropping. This limits the possibilities for surveying the situation from the air.

Although we are sure that ultimately the operation will be a success it is now difficult to predict when it may be completed, Boris Yunitsyn said in conclusion.

Freed Ships Head for Vladivostok

LD161923 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Several Soviet merchant ships have been freed from ice in the Chukchi Sea and are following the icebreaker to the Pacific port of Vladivostok. The caravan was stopped by heavy ice on the eastern leg of the Arctic navitation rotation route earlier this month with one ship sunk and another badly damaged. The crews were taken to safety by helicopter. Icebreakers are now freeing a large group of ships and the rest of the caravan is stuck motionless in the ice. Nuclear-powered icebreakers are on their way to the area.

Ships Being Led Out

LD201406 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The rescue operation of transport ships stranded in the Arctic in the Soviet Union's northeast is nearing completion. Only six vessels are still stuck. The nuclear icebreaker Leonid Brezhnev is leading them out of the danger zone. The Arctic hasn't had such severe weather for 100 years. Over 70 ships have had to be rescued from the ice. After their cargo has been unloaded some of them will spend the winter in the Soviet Far East and others will return via Europe to Murmansk in the country's northwest.